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VOL. IV NO. 149 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
20th	June	Arabia	8000	....	....
2nd	July	Malta	7000	Khyber	9000
9th	"	Nagova	7000	....	....
16th	"	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
23rd	"	Khiva	9000	....	....
30th	"	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th	Aug.	Mantala	8000	....	....
13th	"	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
20th	"	Kashmir	9000	....	....
27th	"	Salsette	6000	Kaisari-Hind	11500

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
29th	June	Novara	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500
25th	July	Malta	7000	Kashgar	9000
24th	Aug.	Sardinia	7000	Arabia	8000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
24th June	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
30th "	Itola	Calcutta via Tuticorin and Colombo.
2nd July	Punjua	Persian Gulf Extra.
9th "	Palamcotta	East & South Africa via Seychelles.
14th "	Dwarka	Karachi and P. Gulf Fast Mail

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
3rd July.	"Mongara"	8200

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Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

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JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter	A & C	9397		26thJune
City of Paris	A & C	9000		22ndJuly

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	490	680
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	660	90	453	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

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The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced steward-ess.

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The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

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NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NOTICE

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NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5348	16th June	28th June
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	4th July	16th July
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	11th July	21st July
Totomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	24th July	5th August
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayasi	4625	7th August	10th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Luzon Maru	4075	T. Watanabe	30th June	12 July
Shibetoro Maru	3376	T. Takemura	11th July	21st July.
Malay Maru	4515	....	15th July	26th July

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen	48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Cnangchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000	
Reserve	£1,800,000	
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000	

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hong Kong
Rangoon	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S	Saigon	Peking
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Medan	Manila	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin.		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs.	31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs.	15,75,956
Reserve Funds	Rs.	11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000	
Paid-up Capital	£562,500	
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500	
Reserve Fund	£550,000	

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE. 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000	
Called-up Capital	£600,000	
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000	
Reserve Fund	£55,000	

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
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Emile Fransequi, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE, purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every decription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED", "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts

Terms Moderate. 4042

ALL forms of Debility and all other wasting diseases cured radically and permanently in four weeks Rs. 4 per week. Two days medicines gratis for trial. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta. 4424

WANTED

WANTED—SCIENCE GRADUATES for the Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad. Apply sharp to the MANAGER. 4423

WANTED.—FOUR TWIST RING FRAMES in good working order. Write lift, guage, number of spindles, maker's name, year, price. AGENTS, Krishna Mills, Beawar. 4406

WANTED.—A GUJRATI HINDU GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE for correspondence and general office work in a commercial firm. Apply to Box No. 927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4407

WANTED.—A RESPONSIBLE MANAGER for Japan branch. Must have experience in cotton and general sundry business. Those already been there preferred. Security required. Apply with testimonials stating terms to Box No. 934, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4416

WANTED—An OPERATOR on Rs. 30 per mensem to work cinematograph machines in the Districts. He will get daily allowance and railway fare according to State rules when moving out. Knowledge of working and repairing electric cinema machines essential. A Mechanical Engineer preferred. Apply to the undersigned before 30th June, 1916.

J. S. KUDALKAR,
Curator of State Libraries.
Central Library, Baroda. 4420

WANTED.—Representatives in every locality in India, Burma and Ceylon for the sale of our world-renowned "Hairtone" (unique toilet preparation) under the system of cash prizes worth Rs. 50,000 among the purchasers of Hairtone. Pay Rs. 50, 40, 30, 25 and 20, besides liberal commission. Cash security required Rs. 1,000, 700, 500, 400 and 300, respectively. Service at present secured for 6 months. No risk, no trouble. Every honest, energetic man (or woman) may well undertake the work and secure a decent income in leisure hours, without interfering with service or profession if any. Apply for Rules and Regulations to the HAIRTONE MANUFACTURING Co., 155, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 4364.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE or HIRE.—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle." 1018

HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE AND SIDE-CAR 7-9 H.P. Electric and Rubber Horn, Speedometer, Lamp, Pump, and Tools complete. Almost new. Cost Rs. 1,750. What offers? Owner buying a car. Apply to Box No. 99, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1099

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY.—S. 5 Gents Black Calf Balmoral Lace Walking Boots, drill lined, toe capped, medium toes, bark tanned leather soles sewn on. Sizes 6 to 10 in stock. Durable and comfortable footwear. Price Rs. 5/14 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—384 pairs R. 62 Gents Tan Pobble Grain Half Slippers lined leather bark soles screwed. Sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. Sale Price Rs. 1/14/0 per pair. THE CHROME LEATHER Co., Pallavaram, Madras. 612.3

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board. Couple Rs. 225; Single Rs. 140. Apply MRS. ST. POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1087

TWO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri; and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Immediately ground-floor and 2nd floor, fully open to sea. Apply J. S. ENTY, No. 6, Dadysett Hill Chowpaty. 4427

TERRACE-ROOM.—With Bath and W. C. attached: flush and Shower. E. L. and F. Lift. Apollo Bunder. Apply to Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1096

TO BE LET—At POONA on PYREN ROAD—A Cottage, with one Room, drawing and dining, one bed-room, kitchen and two servants quarters in the Compound, from now till end of October. Rent Rs. 250 for the season. Apply to Box No. 935, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4431

NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUSTOMJI JEHANGIR LAHER, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him of the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance lease lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being on the Fazandari ground on the West side of Trinity Street at Dhobi Talao without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 121 Square Yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement and building thereon and bearing Municipal Ward No. C 2395 Street No. 20 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Trinity Street, on or towards the North by the property of Pestonji Fakirji Shidhwa *alias* Daruwala, on or towards the West by the property of a Khoja and on or towards the South by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Porebunderwala.

Dated this 21st day of June 1916.

CHITNIS MOTILAL and KANGA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4419

NOTICE.

DEWAN BAHADUR DHAMANASKAR SCHOLARSHIP.

BAI JANKIBAI, widow of the late DEWAN BAHADUR R. V. DHAMANASKAR of Ratnagiri, late Dewan of Baroda, settled the sum of Rs. 70,000 upon trust to be named "The Dhamanaskar Trust Funds" and appointed Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad, Messrs. A. N. Datar, Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Khaserao B. Jadhao and A. M. Masani, trustees of the said fund. The income of the Trust Monies is to be applied for the promotion and encouragement of Higher Education among the Marathas of the Bombay Presidency including Native States.

The Trustees will award this year 10 scholarships each of the value of Rs. 20 and will be glad to consider applications from poor deserving Maratha students, engaged in higher collegiate studies, forwarded to the address of the Minister of Education, Baroda State, Baroda, not later than 15th July 1916, giving full particulars about their age, native place, caste, studies, character, and conduct.

A. M. MASANI,
Minister of Education,
Baroda State.

Office of the Minister of Education, Baroda.
Baroda, 20th June 1916. 4421

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Debenture holders of the GULAMBABA SP. and WG. CO., LTD., that the Trustees of the Debenture holders have taken possession of the Mill properties. The Debenture holders of the said mill are requested to attend the meeting on the 29th June, 1916, at 3 p.m. in Company's Registered Office, Surat, to consider what steps are to be taken to restart the working of the mill for the benefit of all concerned.

(Sd.)
DHIRAJLAL BHIMBHAI,
DAYYABHAI SUNDERJI,
CHHAGANLAL MANEKLAL,
Trustees of
Debenture holders.
Gulambaba Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd.
Surat, 21st June, 1916. 4428

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive tenders for the execution of the foundation and plinth works of a building to be erected on plot No. 11, Ballard Pier Estate, particulars of which can be seen at his office, 200, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, any week day between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

The person whose tender is accepted shall, when required, enter into a formal contract with the undersigned for the due execution of the works, such contract to be prepared by the solicitors of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

HAJI GOOLAM MOHAMED AJAM,
No. 200, Nagdevi Street.
4400

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY offered best English made Rubber Hoses, plain, armoured, suction and armoured suction, in all sizes. Rubber sheets, valves in red grey or black, gas tubings, insertion sheets, red and grey fibre sheets, vulcanizing compounds, stamp making rubber. Special terms to approved dealers. Send enquiries immediate to:—

J. D. JONES, and Co.,
Rubber Department,
Clive Buildings, 8 Clive Street,
Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"Grayite."
4300

NOTICES

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

"TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PAINTS"

1. TENDERS SUPERSCRIBED "TENDERS for the supply of Paints;" for 12 months commencing from the 1st August, 1916, are invited and will be received by the Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Railway, in his office at Lahore, up to 12 noon on Wednesday the 26th of July, 1916.

2. All the Paints must be of genuine Country manufacture and Tenderers must state at what place in India they will be made.

3. Paints of English manufacture are not required and will not be accepted.

4. The Paints are to be delivered at the Moghalpura Stores Depot but may be consigned from out-stations in accordance with the terms noted in the form of Tender.

5. The undermentioned are the approximate quantities of Paints required:—

Paint, Black, moist	900 cwts
Paint, Brunswick Green, moist	400 cwts
Paint, Purple Brown, moist	450 cwts
Paint, Yellow Ochre, moist	650 cwts
Paint, Oxide Red, ready mixed for use	2,500 cwts.

6. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application by approved Contractors, from the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each Form.

7. Samples of Paints tendered for, (which must not be submitted in less quantities than 14 lbs.) legibly marked with the name and address of the Tenderer and the description of Paint, should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon Wednesday, the 12th July, 1916.

8. Earnest Money as prescribed in the Form of Tender must be remitted in cash, or Currency Notes, to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter, stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with the Tender for 'Paints.' Currency Notes of the value of Rs. 500 of other than the Lahore Circle, will not be accepted.

9. The Cashier's receipt should be attached by the Tenderers to their Tender.

10. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed Form or received without the receipt for Earnest Money, will not be considered.

11. No Contractor or Representative will be admitted to the room to witness the opening of Tenders, unless he personally presents a Tender at the entrance. Those who do not wish to be present should post their Tenders in good time. No information can be given at the time of opening the Tenders, except the names of the Contractors or Firms whose Tenders have been received.

12. The Agent holds himself at liberty to select any Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender, or to assign any reason for the non-acceptance of a Tender.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper,
N. W. Railway,
Lahore.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 17th June, 1916. 4425

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS, BOMBAY.

EVENING CLASSES to prepare candidates for the Government Diploma in Accountancy of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will be opened, in Mercantile Law, Accounting and Auditing at the College early in July. Further particulars will shortly be published. Applications should be addressed to the PRINCIPAL. 4432

NOTICE.

THE FATIMABIBI ROGAY SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP of Rs. 200 per month tenable for 3 years for further study in Physical and Natural Science outside India is shortly to be awarded. Only Mahomedan graduates of Bombay University who have passed an examination in Science need apply to the TRUSTEES, 29, Sandhurst Road, East Post Umarkhadi. 4429

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

Opp.: Bank of Bombay.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY & CO., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their auction rooms at Green Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, household furniture, such as almirahs, dumbwaiters, dressing chest of drawers, writings tables, marble tables, teapoys, drawing room sets of sofas and chairs, easychairs, curzon chairs, low chairs, bookstand, leather sofas, easychairs, washing and dressing tables, cashion sofas, jewellery such as pearl bangles, raifuls, necklaces, Torowala, earrings, diamond booty, rings, etc; five cases German make velvet of assorted colours, three made-to-order iron safes, cash-boxes, etc.

By order of the concerned one lot 35 pieces gold and silver wrist watches, wall clocks, alarm clocks and time-piece, etc.

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd June, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 1, Case No. 147, East Agripada.

MENESSE and CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY GINNING FACTORIES AND COTTON PRESS.

AUCTION SALE of the Insolvent's Ginning Factories and Machinery, at Shankheda (Bhaderpur) and at Mandalla and Cotton Press, at Dabhoi, in Baroda Territories

Under instruction from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Tyabally Esmailji Esoofbhoy, an Insolvent traded as Messrs. Shaikh Adam Esoofbhoy and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the days, times and places mentioned against the lots, the undermentioned properties of the said Insolvent:—

LOT No. 1:—Ginning Factory at Shankheda (Bhaderpur.)

To be sold TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th June, 1916, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), at the Auctioneers' Rooms, No. 16, Apollo, Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay,

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly freehold and partly leasehold, situate at Bhaderpur in the territory of his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda with the messuage or tenement and cotton ginning factory standing thereon, the freehold land bears Survey Nos. 13-64-68, and 44b, and contains by admeasurement 9 vighas or thereabouts and the leasehold land bears Survey Nos. 315, 318, 59, 62, 65 and 67, containing by admeasurement 6 vighas and 1 visa, and bounded on the North partly by the Railway Line, and partly by the land belonging to Kara Lakha, on the South by the vacant land belonging to Government, on the East partly by the land belonging to Moolji Bhagat and partly by the roadway and on the West my the road leading to Sankheda Village.

LOT No. 2:—Factory and Vacant Land at Mandalla.

To be sold TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th June, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Auctioneers' Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement and ginning factory standing thereon, situate at Mandalla in the territory of his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, admeasuring 14 vighas and 10 visas or thereabouts, bearing Survey Nos. 124-126-127, (less about 2 visas land is acquired for the Road), and bounded on the North by the Gaekwar Railway Line, on the South by the land of Jesang Vardhbhai and others on the East by the land of Jesang Khooshal and others and on the West by the road leading to the village of Mandalla, which said factory is known as the Mandalla Ginning Factory.

LOT No. 3:—Cotton Press at Dabhoi.

To be sold TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th June, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Auctioneers' Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement, and cotton press, standing thereon, situate at Dabhoi in the territory of his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, admeasuring 2 vighas less 2,368 square feet out of a piece of land, bearing Survey Nos. 1615 and 1616, and admeasuring 2 vighas and bearing assessment Rs. 9-6-0, and the whole plot is bounded on the East by the Government land and public passage, on the West by a compound of Nagji Parbhudas Ginning Factory, on the North by a road leading to Vagnath and to Baroda, and on the South by a compound of Nagji Parbhudas Ginning Factory.

LOT No. 4:—Vacant Land at Mandalla. To be sold, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th June, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Auctioneers' Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mandalla aforesaid, admeasuring 9 vighas and 5 visas or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 207, and bounded on the North by the lands, belonging to Dhanu Dhoksur and others, on the South by the public road, on the East by the road leading to Mandalla Village, and on the West by the road leading to Parikhe, which said land is vacant.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co. Attorneys for the said Official Assignee, at their Office in Old Secretariat, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S GINNING FACTORY AND FLOUR MILL KNOWN AS HARNI GINNING FACTORY AND ALSO A PIECE OF LAND AT JALGAON (EAST KHANDESH) ON THE PREMISES AT JALGAON.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Ramin Samson Engineer (an Insolvent), and with the consent and concurrence of the mortgagee, Mr. Ganeshram Girdharilal of Jalgaon and in pursuance of an order of the High Court of Bombay in Insolvency, dated the day of June, 1916. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 9th day of July, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises at Jalgaon, the following:—

FIRSTLY:—All the right title and interest of the said Insolvent and of the mortgagee in the ginning factory and the flour Mill known as "The Harni Gin," situated at Baliram Peth, Jalgaon (East Khandesh).

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.—(Contd.)

SECONDLY:—A portion of Survey No. 3 at Jalgaon admeasuring one acre and 34 goonthas and Assessed in the Collector's Register at Rs. 6-6-0 per annum and bounded on the east by the public street on the west by the remaining portion of the said Survey No. 3, on the south by the Municipal land leased the persons occupying for residential purposes and on the north by the G. I. P. Ry.

For full list of machinery etc., and conditions of sale apply to Mr. K. R. Pradhan, Jalgaon Pleader to the Official Assignee, Bombay or to the undersigned.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20 Apollo St. Fort, Tel: No. 3403.

AUCTION SALE on TUESDAY, the 27th June, 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.).

Very Rare Opportunity for Rajas, Nawabs and Gentlemen to secure Artistic Articles to Decorate their Halls and Drawing Rooms.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable, specially Selected Artistic Coloured Marble Italian Statues, Artistic Gilt Hall Figures with Pedestals, Venetian Glass real Gold Gilt Vases, very rich Gold Coffee Set, real Venetian Glass Gold Gilt Liqueur Set, Venetian Glass complete Table Glassware, Venetian Gold Gilt Electric Hall Figures, Artistic Oil Painted Venetian Cane Furniture, Oil Painted Cane Drawing Room Suite, Rocking Chairs, Centre Tables, English Pier Glass, Rich Tapestry Wall Panels, Terra-Cotta Figures, etc., etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, in the shop, lately occupied by Messrs. J. James and Co., Jewellers, at the corner of Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co. (where the kit has been removed for, the convenience of sale) by order of the concerned:—

Ex. S.S. "Catania."

A specially selected consignment comprising very valuable specially selected artistic coloured marble Italian statues, artistic real gilt hall figures, with pedestals, Venetian glass real gold gilt vases, flower tubes, bowls, very rich gold gilt coffee set with fancy case, real Venetian glass gold gilt liqueur set with fancy case, set of Venetian glass, complete table glassware, Venetian gold gilt electric hall figures, artistic oil painted Venetian cane furniture, oil painted cane drawing room suite, rocking chairs, centre tables, English pier glass on carved stand, rich tapestry, wall panels, terra-cotta figures, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Tele. No. 696.

VERY IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS. HOUSE BUILDERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 150 TONS WALLACE INDIAN FIRST CLASS, WALLACE INDIAN SECOND CLASS, AND MOULMIN OVER 12 INCHES SELECTED TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Auction at Sewri Bunder, by order of Seth Hemraj Jamnadas.

About 50 tons Wallace Indian First Class Teak Squares.

About 50 tons Wallace Indian Second Class Teak Squares.

About 50 tons Moulmin Selected Over—12 inches size Teak Squares.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Unclaimed Goods and Sweepings, etc., at Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G. I. P. Railway.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th day of June, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder, the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings, such as bags of cotton seed, bags of jawari, bags of rapeseed, bags of tilseed, bags of haro, bags of groundnut seeds, bags of mohaseed, bags of cotton, empty cylinder, wooden pier, loose iron bars, case of coffee, bales of gunny bags, bundle of wooden toys, bundles of newspapers small rail pieces, bundles of iron pipes, boxes of glass panes, bundles of jogree, bags of salt, bags of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1916.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

The sale of valuable bungalows with furniture at Khandala, advertised to take place on MONDAY, the 26th instant, has been POSTPONED until further Notice.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of European gentleman, consisting of drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofa, lounge chairs, one Remington and Smith Premier typewriter, square and semigrand pianos, iron and wooden bedsteads, platedware, crockeryware, brass cups and saucers, dishes, flower pots, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palinquin office shigram in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.

1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, about 5 years, goes well in harness.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LTD.

(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL PREMISES TOGETHER WITH ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY, ETC., SITUATE AT HAINES ROAD, MAHALUXMI.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., under instructions from Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq., Liquidators of the Company abovenamed, will on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June 1916, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the abovementioned immoveable properties of the company, together with the Spinning Mill and other appurtenances, buildings standing thereon and the engines, boilers and machinery of the said Mill. The Mill has 36432 mule spindles and has land measuring about 37,914 square yards or thereabout. The sale will be subject to certain conditions and the conditions as also the particulars of sale may be inspected at any time at the Office of the said Liquidators at No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, or of the undersigned, during business hours. The title deeds relating to the said premises may also be inspected at the office of Liquidators' solicitors Messrs Payne and Co., at Treachers' Building, Fort. On application being made to the liquidators, or to the undersigned arrangements will be made to show the intending purchasers, the premises and machinery.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 p.m., (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of House No. 392-392A situate at De Lisle Road.

AUCTION SALE of cast iron ejector bodies and pipes etc. Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 4 p.m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the undermentioned places:—

One lot of cast iron ejector bodies and pipes etc., (old) lying near the sea face at the back of the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.

One lot of cast iron ejector bodies and pipes etc., (old) lying near the sea face near the R. A. Mess, Roberts Road, Colaba.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST IRON ORANAMENTAL RAILINGS ETC.,

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on Thursday the 29th instant at 4 p.m., (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon near Hasanabad:—

A lot of cast iron ornamental railings with 22 pieces of cast iron standards and copping stone, etc., C.I. octagonal gate pillars including stone bases panels of cast iron ornamental gate, cast iron conical caps for pillars, octagonal and square tin frame lanterns over gate pillars.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1916.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
Funds Exceed Rs. 1 CRORE.

Rates of Premium.

ASSURANCE OF RS. 1,000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.

Age next Birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21 10
25	24 2
30	27 4
35	31 6
40	36 11
45	43 14

Prospectus, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co., Managers.

FOR RHEUMATISM
USE
ASIATIC BALM
BEAR BRAND.
Send for a bottle to-day.
Prices As. 8 and As. 12.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE TWICE NIGHTLY 6-30 & 9-45 p. m.

AN ALL-COMEDY PROGRAMME. NOTHING SERIOUS.

ROGEE & TATE "HUMOUR & ART"

Wallingford Tate in a new repertoire. Rogee with his many musical "Instruments."

TESKA HODSON: Soubrette. | LEO RENE: Dancer.

Last few nights of this popular attraction. The Talk of the City.

GIPSY WOOLF AND HER LONDON GIRLS.

NEW SONGS. NEW DANCES. NEW DRESSES.

Next Week Pathe's Magnificent Drama **"NEW YORK"**

Coming Tuesday, June 27th. Maurice E. Bandman presents

WOLSELEY CHARLES and his famous Company

"THE SCAMPS"

in Mirth, Music and Melody

from the Comedy and Palace Theatres, London.

Prices from Rs. 5 to 8 annas. Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

ONLY TWO NIGHTS MORE.

TRIPLE DRAMA BILL.

"THE METTLE OF JERRY McGUIRE"

Featuring Miss Helen Holmes in a daring jump from a motor car travelling at top speed to a train, thereby saving the lives of all in an approaching passenger express.

"MISSY."

The glamour of city life appealed so strongly to a forest-bred girl that she left home and sweetheart; but after the bitterness of experience she was glad to creep back to them.

"DISCONTENT."

A discontented old man lived with other army veterans in a home. He was taken to live with his millionaire nephew, but, after making the household miserable, he returned to the home of his own accord.

The latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

[Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, As. 8 & 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

NEXT WEEK

A STIRRING SEA STORY,
A BRILLIANT SOCIAL DRAMA,
A ROLLICKING, COMIC.

COMING SHORTLY:

A REAL INDIAN DRAMA PERFORMED BY ENGLISH ACTORS AND WOUNDED INDIAN SOLDIERS.
(Royal Opera House Exclusive).
Written by NIRANJAN PAL.

4241

HAVE YOU SEEN

THE GRAND ITALIAN MASTERPIECE

MODERN MEPHISTO

7000 Feet. 6 Parts.

It is a modern melodrama, founded on everyday happenings in real life.

SPARE ONE DAY IN THE WEEK TO SEE THIS MARVELLOUS PICTURE

AT

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Tel. 1882.

Time:—7, 8-45, 10-30 Nightly.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

TO-NIGHT

A Record and Expensive Incident in Cinema.

2 Serials together 8 parts.

MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

AND

BROKEN COIN.

24 CASH PRIZES 24

IN

Rs. 2,000

TIME:—6-30, 8-45 & 10-30.

SKATING RINK.

(MONSOON SEASON)

Saturday, 1st July, 1916.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

at 9-30 p. m.

Sunday, 2nd July, 1916.

SPECIAL MORNING SESSION

9 to 11 with Band.

Kirloskar Sangit Company

WILL STAGE

AT THE

RIPON THEATRE

CORNER GRANT ROAD

At 9 p.m. on Saturday, 24th June 1916,

The new social play called

DAMBHASPHOTA

(Imposters Exposed)

AND

At 3-30 p.m. on Sunday, 25th June 1916.

The new Pouranik Sangit Drama

SUNDOPSUND

"THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE."

A special Class will be started from 4th July to prepare students for Government Accountancy Diploma Exams.

Students enrolled from now.

For further particulars apply to :—

PRINCIPALS:

A. J. MUKATI, Certified Accountant,

A. S. MADON, B.A., Incorporated Accountant.

KANTA BUILDING, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

WE SPECIALISE

IN

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19, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

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A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory and to guard agianst debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE

Company, Limited

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Low rates, liberal conditions.

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FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.,
Managing Director,
68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 21st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " " on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " " of East Indian	300
" Imports	17,000
Mid. Americans	8.29+13
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.75+14
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July 13.03+12; Oct. 13.21—36(7)
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July 12.88+9; Oct. 13.01—13

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 22.

Opening Tone .....
Estimated Sales .....
Total Imports 13,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June	7.99
June-July	7.94
July-Aug.	7.91
Aug.-Sept.	7.86
Sept.-Oct.	7.82
Oct.-Nov.	7.76
Nov.-Dec.	7.71
Dec.-Jan.	7.69
Jan.-Febr.	7.67
Febr.-March	7.66
March-April	7.66
April-May	7.64
May-June	7.63
June-July	7.61

—3

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 21st.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
June	8.02+1
June-July	7.97 Unchgd.
July-Aug.	7.94+1
Aug.-Sept.	7.89+1
Sept.-Oct.	7.85+2
Oct.-Nov.	7.79+1
Nov.-Dec.	7.74+2
Dec.-Jan.	7.72+2
Jan.-Feb.	7.70+2
Feb.-March	7.69+2
March-April	7.69+2
April-May	7.67+1
May-June	7.66+2
June-July	7.64+2

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, June 21st.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	11.47+5
November	11.28+4
January	11.18+5

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 21st.

M. G. Bengal Good	6.15
" " Fully Good	6.30
" " Fine	6.45
" No. 1 Oomra Good	6.70
" " Fine	7.00
" Broach Good	7.95 +15
" " Fully Good	8.10
" " Fine	8.25
" Scinde Good	6.10
" " Fully Good	6.25
" " Fine	6.40

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Liverpool, June 21st.

Liverpool Cotton market will be closed on 1st July 1916.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	21,000
" Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" " to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York July	12.97—1
Futures at New York October	13.12—6
Spot Cotton at New York	13.10+5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.88+7
Futures at New Orleans July	12.77—4
Futures at New Orleans October	12.94+5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½ unchgd.
Demand Bills	4 75⅛ unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars	64⅛+⅛

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 21st.

Bar Silver Spot	30½+7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Coinage and Indian buying firm.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5⅛
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅛
" " " 6 "	5⅛
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4½
Amount Paid into the Bank of England abt.	£935,000
Consols 2½ o/o	59—⅛
Rupee Paper 5½ o/o	52—½
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan) ..	80⅞ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3 o/o ..	69⅛
Ex. On London at Paris Francs 28.16 Unchgd.	

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, June 21.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000:—

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.		Rs.
5,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta		
15,00,000 " "	to Bombay ..	30,00,000
10,00,000 " "	to Madras ..	
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 3/32	
" Bombay	at 1/4 3/32	
Min Rate Received	Calcutta / Bombay in full	above that rate in full.

Rs.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale 50,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week 30,00,000

WAR LOANS.

London, June 21st.

5½ % 1925—1928	£98⅜—⅛
4½ % 1925—1945	£96⅛ Unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 21st.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F June Sellers ..	56—6d.
Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. June Sellers ..	49/6—6d.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April Sellers. Unchgd. ..	65
Victorian April Sellers. Unchgd.	67

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley June-July Flat.	48—1a.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, 416 lbs. 35% ex-Ship June-July. Sellers	61/6 unchgd.
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. June-July. Sellers ..	62/6 unchgd.
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. June-July. London. Sellers ..	71 unchgd.
Toria Rapeseed:—June-July. Sellers ..	63/6 unchgd.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June July Nominal	68 unchgd.
Linseed Calcutta June-July Value	66/6 unchgd.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (round delivered per ton) June-July Hull. Nominal	£12/10/0 unchgd.

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£137
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£99⅛
Copper Braziers	£159
Yellow Metal	16⅛
Hard Spelter	61⅛
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. & o/o F.O.B. Liverpool	£27-10-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-4-6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct.	21/6
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct.	21/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct.	23/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct.	23/7½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/7½—⅛
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Sellers	2/5—⅛

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, June 21st.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	47/9
" " Mutton Tallow	42
General Tone of Tallow Auction Steady.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

June 22.

The market to-day has ruled quiet but steady.

There has been a certain enquiry for new crop Broach and Akola, but no business of any importance has been reported.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—

April, Good Broach, 290.
January, F. G. Bengal, 226.
July, Fine Akola, 259½.
September, Fine Akola, 263.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	291	Apr. 1917
M. G. Bengals	..	227	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	229/0	..	..	July 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola-Khgm	260	..	..	July 1916
Do.	264	..	..	Sept. 15-16
Do.	266	..	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Oomrawati	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	305	June/July '16
M. G. Westerns	..	..	315	"
H. G. Compta	..	..	335	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar.	..	..	307	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 22nd June, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	227	..	25th Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	240	230	218	.. Ready & July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	223	213	.. Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	250	236	.. Ready
	..	255	..	.. 25th Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	250	.. Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	280	.. Ready
Wadhwan (G.S.)	..	300	..	.. Ready
Do. (H.G.)	..	287	..	.. Ready
	..	260	251	.. Ready
Akola-Kghm.	..	260	..	.. July
Karanja (M.G.)	..	264	..	.. Sept.
	..	266	..	.. 25th Jan. 1917
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	259	251	.. Ready & July
Dhamangaum-Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	262	254	.. Ready
	..	260	..	.. July
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	266	258	.. Ready
	..	264	..	.. July
Nagpore-Kamptl (M.G.)	..	272	264	.. Ready
	..	270	..	.. July
Wardha-H'ghat (M.G.)	..	273	265	.. Ready
	..	271	..	.. July
	..	286	281	.. Ready
Broach (M.G.)	..	283	..	.. July
	..	..	..	291 25 April 1917
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	340 Ready
	..	..	..	336 June/July
Mathia (M.G.)	..	250	236	.. Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	316 Ready
	..	..	..	310 June/July
Sawgd.-Dharwar	..	..	..	309 Ready
	..	..	..	306 June/July
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	317 Ready & J/J
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	311 Ready & J/J
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	336 Ready
	..	..	..	333 June/July

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 21st June 1916:—

Cotton	4,261 Bales.
Wheat	3,563 cwts.
Linseed	5,185 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	13 "
Groundnuts	1,015 "
Castorseed	1,451 "
Rice	1,794 "
Myrabollams	107 "
Cottonseed	449 "
Gram	2,525 "
Jowar	500 "
Barley	2,183 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 22nd— 4p.m.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Ready	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 76-30 ..	36 0 0	5 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 76-30	35 8 0	5 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	35 0 0	5 7 3
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	6 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 13 0	6 3 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 12 0	8 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 6 0	7 12 0
Teelseed, White 85.15 ..	42 0 0	....
" Gajar 75.25 ..	41 0 0	....
" Gajar 50.50 ..	40 0 0	....
" Black	36 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	6 8 0	6 13 0
Groundnuts	41 0 0	....
Mowrassed	3 14 0	4 2 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat June-July	5 7 6	
Linseed September	8 7 0	
Wheat August-September ..	5 12 0	

Castorseed steady ... Rs. 4-2, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed steady ... Rs. 7-4, R. D. per cwt.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready ..	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail ..	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward ..	1s. 4 3-32d. Aug.
Bank's Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do Forward ..	1s. 4 7-16d. Aug.
Do. 6m-s. Ready ..	1s. 4 5/8d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..	195.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong ..	152.
Do. Shanghai ..	213½.
Do. Yokohama ..	154½.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold ..	27-0-0
Australian do ..	26-0-0
Bombay do ..	25-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns ..	17-0-0
English Dragons ..	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready ..	76-14-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 22.

The Cotton Mill Share Market assumed a firm tone to-day and there was registered a rise of about a few.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened at yesterday's closing quotations and moved up by about Rs. 40 during the course of the day.

In Mill shares for July delivery Davids closed at Rs. 467½.

Fazulbhai kept steady at Rs. 486½. Standards were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 1,210 to Rs. 1,230, and Madhavji from Rs. 1,410 to Rs. 1,420.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 2,145 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,665.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 915.

Bundi Cement Co., shares were in demand at Rs. 12½.

Katni ordinary shares improved to Rs. 140.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares kept steady at Rs. 1,340.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 262½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 171½ in the morning and improved to Rs. 173½ before close. Deferred opened at Rs. 655 and gradually moved up to Rs. 687½.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 71.

Swan Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 250 and Finlays at Rs. 265.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 237½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 79½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 91½

4 per cent. Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 92 (Ex-warrant).

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

There was no improvement in the share market to-day. Jute mill shares continued dull and inactive although fairly steady on the whole, but there was not sufficient business to really test the state of the market. In other directions the market was also dull and uninteresting. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Central Dharmaband 13-10, 13-14; Equitable (ord) 44-8, 44-12; Royal 1-8; Sudamdih (ord) 3-4.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 349; Barnagore (ord) 83; Budge Budge (ord) 361, 363; Clive (ord) 116-8, 117, 117-8; Dalhousie (ord) 247 s. 1.; Delta (ord) 393, 394; Empire (ord) 34-2, 33-12, 34, 34-2; Fort Gloster (ord) 393, 395; Kamarhatty (ord) 323-8; Soorah (ord) 135, 136.

Tea:—Jutlibari 1-4 p.

Miscellaneous:—Calcutta Tramway 99; Howrah Oil 30.

Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 79-12 to 80 and small lots were done at Rs. 80-2 to Rs. 80-4.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE REDUCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 22.

The Bank of Bengal Rate has been reduced by 1 per cent to five per cent.

THE WHEAT POSITION.

The returns show that the total imports of wheat by rail, river, and sea (foreign and coastwise) into the ports of Bombay, Karachi, and Calcutta for the week ending the 10th June were 28,255 tons as against 80,912 tons and 59,713 tons for the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 respectively. For the same period the total exports by sea to foreign countries amounted to 11,866 tons as against 29,847 tons and 64,772 tons in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 respectively. These weekly figures of exports represent wheat entered for shipment, excluding in certain cases only the short shipments reported during the period.

The quantities exported in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 were 145,455 tons and 98,341 tons respectively. These figures have been arrived at by adding the week's figures to the corrected figures in the Sea-borne Trade returns for the two months, April and May.

THE JUTE POSITION.

The total arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta by all routes during the week ending the 10th June, 1916, were 25,429 bales of 400 lbs. each as against 47,588 bales in 1915 and 24,579 bales in 1914. For the same period the total exports of raw jute by sea to foreign countries from Calcutta and Chittagong amounted to 1,411 bales of 400 lbs. each as against 43,607 bales and 25,0 6 bales in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914, respectively. The imports of raw jute into Calcutta from the beginning of the present season (1st July) are 7 per cent. more than in the corresponding period of 1914-15 but 6 per cent. less than in 1913-14. The exports of raw jute from the beginning of the present season (1st July are 4 per cent. more than in 1914-15 but 37 per cent. less than in 1913-14. The exports of gunny bags from Calcutta during the week ending the 10th June, 1916, were 10.6 millions as against *nil* last year and 1.4 millions in 1914. It may be noted that bags of different dimensions and weight are included in the total number. The number of gunny bags entered for shipment from January to date amounted to 375 millions in 1916, as against 226 millions in 1915, and 173 millions in 1914. The exports of gunny cloth from Calcutta during the week of report were 22 million yards as against 27 million yards in the same period last year and 8 million yards in 1914, thus showing a decrease of 18 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of 1915, but an increase of 167 per cent. over the figures in the corresponding period of 1914. The total exports of gunny cloth entered for shipment from January to date were 477 million yards, as against 502 million yards in the same period last year, and 445 million yards in 1914.

THE COTTON POSITION.

The arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay during the week ending the 10th June 1916, were 44,195 bales of 400 lbs. each as against 38,852 bales and 71,887 bales in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 respectively. The arrivals from the beginning of the present season (1st September) were 2,861,200 bales, an increase of 19 per cent over the figures of the corresponding period of 1914-15, but a decrease of 16 per cent as compared with 1913-14.

The total imports during the week ending the 10th June 1916, of cotton piecegoods by sea from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon amounted to 49 million yards as against 71 million yards and 52 million yards in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 respectively. The total quantity of piecegoods (Indian and foreign) despatched during the same period by rail from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and Madras amounted to 1,909 tons as against 2,918 tons in 1915 and 2,687 tons in 1914.

Revised rules for the control of works and accounts of the Public Works Department of the Bombay Government are published in Thursday's issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette."

B.E.S. & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors submit their Report and statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1915.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

The total revenue for the year from all sources, including the amount represented by sale of current to the Tramways amounted to £310,770 7s. 4d. an increase of £8,200 7s. 8d. or 2.71 per cent. over the previous year.

The total expenditure amounted to £142,091 9s. 9d. a decrease of £2,895 11s. 6d. or 2.0 per cent. compared with 1914.

The net profit from the year's working aggregated £168,678 17s. 7d. an increase of £11,095 19s. 2d. equivalent to 7.04 per cent.

From this balance the following items have to be deducted:—

Interest for the year on the Debenture Debt		£35,767 17 0
Carried to Sinking Fund Account		£ 6,732 3 0
Carried to Depreciation Fund Account (as compared with £27,000 carried to this Account last year	£ 28,000 0 0	
Annual payments for redemption of Second Debentures of equivalent par value	£ 8,000 0 0	
Contribution to Officers' and Employees' Provident Fund	£ 2,567 18 7	
After making these deductions there remains an available balance of		£37,67* 19*
to which is to be added the amount brought forward from last year		8,326 17 6
making an available total of		£95,997 16 6

The Directors recommend that this sum should, as shown in the Accounts, be applied as follows:—

To Dividend on the 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares paid to the 15th August, 1915	£22,497 0 0	
Do. do. accrued to to the 31st December, 1915	13,408 4 0	
		£35,995 4 0
To the payment of a Dividend on the Ordinary Shares at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, free from all Income Tax		£50,406 0 0
To be carried forward to next account		9,602 12 6
		£95,997 16 6

TRAMWAYS.

The gross receipts, which amounted to £172,051 8s. 9d. compare with £169,884 12s. 3d. for the previous year. The working expenses amounted to £79,664 11s. 2d. against £85,297 1s. 2d.

The balance of receipts over expenses in respect of the year's working is £92,386 17s. 7d. compared with £84,587 11s. 1d. for the previous year.

Owing to the effect of the war on local trade there was a heavy fall in passenger traffic for the first seven months of the year as compared with the previous year when war had not broken out; but thereafter a gradual and increasing improvement set in and by the end of the year instead of a decrease a small increase in receipts of £2,084 3s. 10d. was shown. At the same time expenses for the year were less owing to the reduced mileage run during the first half of the year as compared with the same months of 1914 consequent on the fall in traffic recorded above.

Since the commencement of the present year the expansion in traffic noted during the closing months of last year has been well maintained and in spite of the war it appears probable that this will continue.

The new Tramways Depot at Kingsway about one mile north of the present Terminus at Parel is now in course of construction, but the work is much delayed, owing to the Contractors being engaged on Government war work.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

The gross revenue for the year including the amount represented by sale of current to the Tramways, aggregates £138,020 18s. 0d. compared with £132,669 9s. 5d. for the preceding year.

The working expenses were £58,132 9s. 11d. against £55,734 6s. 6d. for the previous year. The receipts, exclusive of the revenue represented by the current supplied for the Tramways amount to £116,864 6s. 1d. compared with £105,777 16s. 4d. for 1914. The resulting balance £79,888 8s. 1d. compares with a balance of £76,935 2s. 11d. for 1914.

The progress of the Supply Branch, both as regards lighting and power, continues satisfactory. Notwithstanding the termination in February 1915 of a temporary arrangement for the supply of power to certain mills (obtained by your Company owing to Tata's Hydro Electric Company not being in a position to supply) which amounted to 2,586,050 units in 1914 as compared with 787,201 units in 1915, the output for the year under review shows a substantial increase. This satisfactory result would have been still more marked but for the serious depression (above referred to) in the early part of the year. Despite the difficulties entailed in obtaining cable and other materials from England, a minimum of inconvenience has been experienced by the Company's Consumers, and so far this year the number of consumers connected has exceeded all previous records.

The death occurred on Wednesday at Nagpur of Mr. Narayan Ganesh Ghatate, who had recently figured as defendant in Nagpur Ladies' Club case, brought against him by Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis and other trustees of the club for breach of promise to pay donation of Rs. 15,000 for the club building. The death is reported to be due to sceptic poisoning.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 21st.
Novara ... Hetherington ... Kobe, May 24

June 22nd.
Circassia ... Osborne ... Liverpool, May 26
Kathlamba ... Isbistu ... New York, May 18

DEPARTURES.

June 22nd.
Tasmanic ... Hallberg ... Calcutta
Bahrein ... Bonnett ... Busreh

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday.

Steamer "Castlemoor ... Angus ... Calcutta
" Peking ... Melchia ... Calcutta, etc.

The following vessel began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Circassia for Liverpool

Thursday, 22nd June, 1916.

S. S. Kirin Maru :—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Eastward bound) on the 21st instant.

S. S. Yetorofu Maru :—The N. Y. K. steamer Yetorofu Maru left Singapore for Colombo (Westward bound) on the 22nd instant.

S. S. Shinkoku Maru :—The O. S. K. steamer Shinkoku Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Tuticorin on the 20th instant.

S. S. Novara :—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Novara, 4,250 tons. Captain H. E. Hetherington, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Kobe, which port she had left on the 6th ultimo, with China and Australia Mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Circassia :—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,327 tons, Captain C. F. Osborne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, which port she had left on the 26th ultimo, with a general cargo and 6 passengers.

S. S. Kathlamba :—The steamer Kathlamba, 4,104 tons, Captain D. Isbistu, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, which port she had left on the 13th ultimo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Castlemoor :—The steamer Castlemoor, 2,403 tons, Captain P. E. Angus, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general and some bottom cargo.

S. S. Peking :—The steamer Peking, 2,317 tons, Captain H. B. Melchior, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras, with some bottom cargo.

S. S. Totomi Maru :—The N. Y. K. steamer Totomi Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 21st instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Rangoon Maru.....Hori.....N. Y. Kaisha
D. & E. Polish Monarch..Gollas.....W. & A. G. & Co
G. & R. Warley Pickering..Boty.....T. M. & Co
F. Applegrath.....W. & A. G. & Co
P. Castlemoor.....W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri.....
Sabarmati.....} B. S. N. Co
Mahanadi.....
Irrawadi.....

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kings-Mere.....Griffiths.....W. & A. G. & Co
2 Wearwood.....W. & A. G. & Co
3 Eliora.....M.M. & Co
4 Zayani.....Ookerji.....H. S. Shoestry
5 Amagisan Maru.....Umeda.....N. Y. K
6 Erinpura.....M. M. & Co
8 Clan Macbrayne.....Higgins.....J. P. & Co
10 & 11 Goa.....J. Finlay & Co
12 & 13 Peking.....Malchior.....W. A. Graham & Co
14 Lhasa.....King.....M. M. & Co
15 Nairung.....Grant.....T. M. & Co
16 Dwarka.....Prince.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Arabia.....Palmer.....P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Winifredian.....Shepherd.....W. & A. G. & Co
5 Clan Mackinnon.....Openshaw.....W. & A. G. & Co
6 Novara.....P. & O. S. N. Co

H. D. D.

Gallia.....Capt. Hardcastle

M. W. D. D.

Dhu.....A. Ashdown & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda.....M. M. & Co
Circassia.....Osborne.....W. & A. G. & Co
Brood.....Kernel.....B. & P. S. N. Co
Flor-de-Dia.....Aboo.....Bhimji
Grigua.....Crome.....T. M. Co
Italia.....Munro.....M. M. & Co
Kathlamba.....Isbistu.....W. & A. G. & Co
Lhasa.....King.....M. M. & Co
Pirahang.....Nicol.....T. M. & Co
Polyxena.....Ramsay.....
Ravenshoe.....Hodge.....

EXPORTS.

June 22nd.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 19 bales goat and sheep skins H. A. Oomer & Son; 2 bales deer skins, H. A. Oomer & Son; 1 bale kid skin, H. A. Oomer & Son; 8 bales cowhides, R. M. Kooka.

FOR GLASGOW OR LIVERPOOL OR BARROW IN FURNESS.

Clan Macbrayne (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Clan Mackinon (s) 140 cwts. sandalwood, D. Haridas & Co.; 203 cwts. gum arabic, P. Jethabhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Warley Pickering (s) 1,500 bales cotton, K. Divchand & Co.; 1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 200 bales cotton, J. A. Bagbie & Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta & Co.; 384 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo; 500 bales cotton fly, K. Devchand & Co.; 6,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 1,000 cwts. linseed, M. Somjee; 6,127 cwts. linseed, K. M. Nathoo; 3,000 cwts. linseed, A. Hurst; 1,000 cwts. castor seed, A. Hurst.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kingsmere (s) 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 40 bales wool, R. Agarchand; 1 bale wool, V. Oomersee; 9 bales wool, B. Balabdas; 91 bales wool, B. Hurbham.

Polyxena (s) 550 bales cotton waste, Commercial Trading Co.; 330 bales cotton fly, Commercial Trading & Co.; 125 bales cotton fly, O. Velji; 14 bales oily cotton, C. Velji; 4,100 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee; 2,015 cwts. myrabolams, S. Chapsee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kingsmere (s) 175 cwts. gum arabic, M. Jafferbhoy.

Polyxena (s) 5,000 cwts. gingelly seed, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HULL.

Amplegarth (s) 4,000 cwts. linseed, S. Coovarjee & Co.; 12,000 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha; 27,027 cwts. linseed E. D. Sassoon, & Co.; 3,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.;

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wearwood (s) 13,832 cwts. barley, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Amagasan Maru (s) 100 bales cotton G. Dossa & Co.

Malta (s) 100 tons old iron K. M. Nathoo.

Rangoon Maru (s) 10 cwt. ivory A. H. Mawji & Co., 1,700 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Novara (s) 1,200 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton C. Bomanji & Co., 600 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton T. Yuasa.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta (s) 200 tons old fire bars and fish plates E. Tajbhoy.

Novara (s) 600 bales cotton E. Spinner & Co., 1,400 cotton twist David Sassoon & Co., 1,200 bales cotton twist C. Bomanji & Co., 350 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David & Co., 88 cwt. coffee Volkart Bros, 90 bales cotton twist A. E. J. Abraham, 1,200 bales cotton twist Tata Sons & Co., 1,400 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Rangoon Maru (s) 400 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 300 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 137 cwt. myrabollams C. M. Bhesania & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 646 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Rangoon Maru (s) 1,100 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 500 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

Novara (s) 100 bales cotton Bombay Co. 200 bales cotton Bruel & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Novara (s) 1,050 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David & Co., 242 cwt. buffalo pickers L. Hurjiwan, 124 cwt. buffalo pickers N. C. Bhesania & Co., 30 cwt. sharkfins H. Jaffer

IMPORTS.

June 22.

S. S. Salsette from Aden, Agents, P. and O. S. N. Co.—1 case gold leaf, 1 package lime apple caramels, 1 case colour, 4 cases cigarettes and cigars, 2 boxes pearls, 5 cases cottons, 2 boxes gold coins.

S. S. Rangoon Maru from Kobe Agents, N. Y. Kaisha.—6 cases glass beads, 120 crates, 722 cases glass bottles, 3 cases umbrella furniture, 100 cases nails, 2 cases spectacles, 9 cases mirrors, 25 cases blankets, 757 cases porcelainware, 34 cases glass marble, 91 cases china marble, 3 cases knitted goods, 92 cases silk yarn, 73 cases soap, 155 cases earthenware, 105 cases cotton goods, 50 barrels 564 casks sulphate of iron, 10 cases copper plate, 5 cases bar silver, 20 cases black lead, 100 casks alum, 104 cases silk goods, 132 bales cotton sheeting, 5 cases shawls, 18 cases bronze powder, 280 bags starch, 5 cases bamboo stick, 48 packages copper bar, 6 cases cycle accessories, 26 bags rice, 13 cases provisions, 24 cases yellow metal sheets, 6 cases nickleware, 10 cases mineral water, 1,117 packages lumber, 354 packages pinewood, 90 cases camphor oil, 566 packages timber, 445 packages planks, 100 casks 507 cases green copper, 102 rolls 50 bags 50 bales matting, 156 bales cotton shirting, 2 cases gold foil, 4 cases woollen yarn, 90 cases enamelware, 27 cases perfumery, 500 cases camphor, 19 cases crucibles, 49 cases glass tumblers, 18 cases umbrella sticks, 5 cases leather goods, 1 case umbrellas, 80 bales cotton yarn, 257 bales cotton drill, 17 cases glass bangles, 9 cases rubber goods, 1,176 casks cement, 1,075 casks beer, 1 case potassium iodide, 2,187 bags copra 30 bags vomica fibre, 2 packages old aluminum, 2 bags copper, 27 bags brass, 50 bags plumbago, 50 bales mattressfibre, 425 cases tea, 13 bags tapioca, 2,415 bundles rattan, 8 cases quinine, 1,300 cases pines, 580 bundles sandalwood, 10 cases gambier, 65 picas tin, 1 case gum, 13 cases mace, 15 bags tapioca flour, 1,176 bags betelnuts, 20 cases gum benjamin, 18 bags damer bater, 10 bags pepper, 39 bags cubeb, 91 packages paper, 10 bales hemp, 426 coils rope, 1,873 bags sago flour, 224 cases bleaching powder, 140 cases clocks, 520 packages sulphur, 22 cases confectionary, 52 bales canvas.

BANGALORE FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY

AN UNDENOMINATIONAL INSTITUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 21.

The Hon. Mr. H. V. Cobb, C.S.I., Resident in Mysore, presided this morning at the annual meeting of Bangalore Friend-in-need Society. An interesting feature of the Bangalore Society is that unlike the society elsewhere it is undenominational. It renders assistance not only to Europeans but to Indians of all communities and the executive and general committees of the Society are composed of leading Indians and Europeans.

In the course of a highly satisfactory report of the working of the Society for last year, the Rev. A. M. Tabard, Honorary Secretary, stated, that owing to war the number of applicants for relief had decreased, a large number of the Society's ordinary customers being mobilised and special allowances being paid by Government, but in other cases poverty had become acute owing no doubt to the increase in the price of foodstuffs and other commodities. Thus the Society had only 662 applicants against 752 the previous year and spent Rs. 13,917 against Rs. 12,961 in 1914. The Society during the past year gave assistance to 298 Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 125 Hindus and 32 Mahomedans.

On the motion of Sir Leslie Miller seconded by Major St. George Tucker, the report was adopted.

The Resident in the course of his remarks complimented the Society on the excellent work it was doing and particularly pointed out the Society's most striking feature of affording relief to all needy without distinction of caste or creed.

LEAKY RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—May I look to your courtesy to give these few lines a small space in some corner of your widely circulated paper?

The third class carriage (No. 1524) in the Borivli Local of the B. B. & C. I., arriving at the Church Gate Station at 11/27, (this morning) leaked so badly through the roof (not beating of the rain through the windows), that the poor third class passengers had to keep moving from place to place. It's a pity that such a carriage should have been allowed to run on a train and cause trouble to the third class passengers, who already often suffer by suffocation through overcrowding; fortunately the carriage was not crowded or rather over-crowded, I mean. It appears that the defect in the carriage has unfortunately escaped the notice of the carriage department of this railway, as otherwise, they would surely not allow the carriage to run. In any case, it is not an intentional act on the part of the authorities that they put on the carriage in order to give trouble to the third class passengers. Let us hope that the defect will immediately be attended to by the authorities concerned.—Yours etc.,

A PASSENGER.

Bombay, 21st June, 1916.

[We regret we have not space for the numerous letters received complaining of leaky railway carriages, we give the above as an instance. Editor, "B. C."]

"HOW INDIA WROUGHT FOR FREEDOM."

"Swarajya-praptyartha Hindusthanane Kelelya Prayatnacha Itihasa," is an excellent Marathi translation of a part of Mrs. Besant's "How India wrought for Freedom." The translator, Mr. Ramchandra Narayan Mandalik, is to be congratulated on the speed with which he has done his work, for it was about seven months ago that the original was published. The liberties which Mrs. Besant, in her present "white boy," might take with the Press Act with impunity would not be tolerated in an Indian translator of her books, and therefore, says Mr. Mandalik in his preface, he has found it necessary to make certain alternations in his translation. The book is priced Re. 1. We hope it may be found possible to issue a cheaper edition of this book at an early date.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

BHANUDAS NARAYAN v. THE KING-EMPEROR. ...(*Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.*)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. F. X. De Souza, Sessions Judge of Sholapur.

The petitioner was tried summarily by the First Class Magistrate of Sholapur for an offence under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code, i.e., for receiving stolen property, and convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Against this order the petitioner filed a Criminal Revision Application in the Court of the Sessions Judge at Sholapur, who rejected it.

The charge against the accused related to six "khanalis" (bodice-cloth) and one "lugda" which the petitioner was alleged to have received knowing it to be stolen property. The prosecution alleged that the complainant's firm purchased 300 khanalsi from the Vishnu Mills on the 17th April, 1915. The goods in question being alleged to be part of the same were attached at Pandharpur by the complainant on the 28th April, 1915, in the possession of the petitioner.

The petitioner stated at the time of the attachment that he had purchased these goods from one Ramjan on "Chaitra Sudh" 6 Shake 1837 which was corroborated by his book of account kept in due course of business.

MISTAKE IN DATE VITIATES MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

Their Lordships acquitted the accused, observing that the case for the prosecution as made before the Magistrate was not borne out by the evidence. The mistake as to the date made by the Magistrate vitiated his entire order. The 6 khans under charge were admittedly a portion of the one bale of 300 khans of which, according to the prosecution, delivery was taken by the complainant on the 17th April, 1915. The accused relied on his books of account, showing that the goods fonud in his custody in the search at Pandharpur on the 28th April, 1915, were purchased by him earlier. The entry in the said book was dated "Chaitra Sudh" 6 of Shake 1837, which, their Lordships found, corresponded to 22nd March, 1915, and it was impossible that these goods would have been part of the goods sold to complainant on 17th April, 1915.

Mr. H. C. Cowasji with Mr. D. G. Dalvi, appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUIT ON A PRO-NOTE.

DECREE FOR PLAINTIFFS.

(*Before Mr. Justice Kemp.*)

WANNA RAJAJI & Co—a firm, Plaintiffs v. KRISHNARAO GOPALRAO GAIKWAD, Defendant

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs, a firm of Marwari money-landers doing business at Poona, against the defendant, a Maratha Hindu of Poona to recover a sum of Rs. 12,500 due on a promissory note alleged to have been executed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiffs on the 22nd of March 1914, at Bombay.

Mr. S. S. Raugnekar with Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. G. K. Gadgil with Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared for the defendant.

The facts of the case have already appeared in our Wednesday's issue.

Yesterday his Lordship delivered judgment in the course of which after reciting the facts of the case, he stated that the case was part heard by Mr. Jusrice Davar and by consent the evidence recorded before him had been incorporated before his Lordship. At the hearing the evidence for the defendant set forth an entirely different case. It was that the pro-note, the mortgage-deed, rent note, submission paper, award and proposed plaint and written statement for the suit to be filed on the award were all prepared in Bombay the same day and that was on 5th April, 1914; but that the pro-note was antedated 22nd March 1914 and the mortgage-deed and rent note postdated the 6th April, 1914 The defendant had called in support of his own testimony the oral evidence of his Mukhtiar Raoji Patwardhen, his karkuns, Khanderao and Balwantrao, the writer Bhagwat and Shankar Balwant Khedkar, the shirestedar of the District Court at Poona. The evidence of the witness Bhagwat seemed to his Lordship to carroborate the plaintiffs' case rather than the defendant's, for it suggested that the pro-note was not written on 5th April, 1914, but before that date. It must be remembered that it was admitted by the plaintiffs that the pro-note was produced at the Sardar Griha on that day but they said that it was executed on 22nd March 1914 and duly produced on 5th April, 1914, because the defendant agreed to give the plaintiffs a submission paper and submit to an award on that date. So that it came to this—that so far as the oral evidence for the defendant of the date of the execution of the pro-note was concerned, they had merely the evidence of the defendant and that of his retainers Raoji and Khanderao in support of the contention that it was executed on 5th April 1914 and antedated 22nd March 1914.

On the other hand the probabilities in favour of the plaintiffs' case were much stronger.

GENUINENESS OF THE PRO-NOTE.

It was clear that in suit No. 164 of 1914 at Poona there was no finding with regard to the validity of the pro-note in this case. The Sub-Judge considered that the conduct of the plaintiffs in suit No. 292/14 in withdrawing their suit with leave and asking for a return of the pro-note was suspicious No doubt it was but his Lordship thought nevertheless, there was no doubt that the plaintiffs' story with regard to the genuineness of that note for Rs. 8,000 was true. To begin with, it was no unusual thing for a Marwari to listen to the request of his debtor, if he thought that his moneys were not in danger. The plaintiffs did not know when they filed that suit that the defendant was going to pass another note on 22nd March 1914 which would include the balance due on the prior transactions. Then if the note for Rs. 8,000 were a forgery and the plaintiffs had for fear of the consequences withdrawn suit No. 292/13 it seemed strange that they should change their minds and decide to proceed with the forgery by putting forward the note in suit, which they said was made up of the balance due on the forged note. When the pro-note for Rs. 12,500 was passed the defendant's mukhtiars were present and it was unlikely that they would allow the pro-note to be so worded that it contained untrue statements of fact. It was all very well for the defendant to say he put his signature to whatever was placed before him but his Lordship was inclined to doubt his innocence specially as he had competent advisers around him. His Lordship had no doubt that the defendant did pass the pro-note for Rs. 8,000 for value received. Under the circumstances, his Lordship had no doubt that Ex. A (the pro-note) was passed on 22nd March 1914 for the balance of the account on the prior note for Rs. 8,000 and half costs of the suit on that note and that the note for Rs. 8,000 was a genuine note. The plaintiffs were entitled to fall back on their rights on the pro-note accepting the defendant's repudiation of the agreement in which he now said that the pro-note was merged. It seemed to his Lordship, therefore, that the plaintiffs could now sue on that pro-note. His Lordship, therefore, passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 12,500 with interest at 12 per cent from 22nd March 1914 to judgment. Costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

APPLICATION FOR AN INTERIM PROTECTION ORDER.

(*Before the Chief Justice.*)

BHAISHANKAR ATMARAM RELE, (Insolvent)

REWASHANKAR JUGJIVAN & Co.

(Opposing Creditors.)

In this matter the insolvent applied for an interim protection order.

Mr. Daver appeared for the insolvent. Mr. Strangman appeared for the opposing creditors.

Manilal Revahsankar, one of the partners in the firm of the opposing creditors, stated in his affidavit that the insolvent was indebted to their firm in the sum of Rs. 3,000 and odd, being the balance of the price of diamonds sold by them to the insolvent. A decree was passed for the ammount on 3rd May 1916, against the insolvent.

The insolvent had filed his schedule, in which he showed a total liability of Rs. 24,522 and disclosed effects of the value of Rs. 180 being his estimate of the value of his household furniture.

The affidavit further stated that according to the deficiency statement made by the insolvent in his schedule, he was not able to pay his debts so far back as 1903 and yet even since that year he had been trading knowing himself to be in insolvent circumstances and had been buying goods from merchants knowing full well that he would not be able to pay for the same.

In 1914 the insolvent purchased from the firm diamonds in his own name of the collective value of Rs. 6,525 and the firm's claim was with respect to that transaction. The insolvent now alleged that he was a mere broker in jewellery, which was a false statement as the goods were purchased by him in his own name.

The insolvent, it was further stated, had disclosed no assets and had withheld the production of his books of account and had not lodged a scrap of paper in the Official Assignee's office. The insolvent though unable to pay his debts since 1908 had been living in good style and was even now residing in a flat at Chowpati paying a sum of Rs. 100 for rent and kept a horse and carriage which he had ostensibly mortgaged to his own brother to secure the repayment of a sum of Rs. 1,000 alleged to have been advanced by his brother to him.

BHAISHANKAR'S EXPLANATION.

The insolvent in his reply stated that the allegations made against him were untrue and that he was prepared to answer any charge that might be brought against him. The object of the opposing creditors was to harass him. They were well aware of the unfortunate circumstances by which through no fault of his he had been reduced to the present state. He denied that he had been trading or had purchased goods from merchants knowing himself to be in insolvent circumstances.

With reference to the diamond transactions with the firm he said that he had already paid Rs. 3,000 and only the balance with interest now remained due. His principal business was that of a jewellery broker and only in two instances, he had purchased jewellery in his own name.

With reference to the books of accounts he never kept such books, having regard to the nature of his business. He was quite prepared to have all his affairs investigated by the Court.

With regard to the house at Chowpati his share of the rent came to Rs. 25 only, and his brothers had out of regard for him, allowed him and his family to stay in the house for a small rent. The deaths of his brother and his uncle who were both leading pleaders of the Bombay High Court were great blows to him by which he lost the support he was getting from them. It was not true that he was still using The horse and carriage.

His Lordship in giving the insolvent the ordinary interim order remarked that he was not satisfied on the materials before him, that the insolvent had concealed his books of account.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE GRANTED

RE. ALFRED BERTRAM ALGAR ... An Insolvent

In this matter the insolvent applied for his discharge.

Mr. Davar appeared for the insolvent.

Mr. Motiwala appeared for the opposing creditors.

The insolvent was a preventive officer in the H. M.'s Customs and got Rs. 200 a month.

The Official Assignee's report stated that it did not appear that the insolvent had committed any offences under section 103 of the Insolvency Act or under sections 421 to 424 of the Penal Code.

The insolvent's assets were not equal to 4 annas in the rupee on the amount of his unsecured liabilities and this fact in the opinion of the Official Assignee had arisen from circumstances for which the insolvent could be held responsible.

The insolvent stated that on account of illness in his family he borrowed monies at high rates of interest by passing promissory notes for large amounts, that the actual amount thus received was Rs. 2,637 and that he had paid Rs. 7,895 to his creditors towards the debts due. It did not appear that the insolvent had been guilty of any misconduct in relation to his property and affairs.

Mr. Daver on behalf of the insolvent said that it was a very unfortunate insolvency. The debts were all incurred for expenses on the insolvent's illness and the illness of his wife and children. He fell into the clutches of the Marwari money lenders to whom he passed promissory notes for a good deal more than the actual amounts advanced to him. The insolvent had already paid the amount of his debt more than three times over and the notes were still outstanding.

His Lordship granted the discharge prayed for.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 23RD OF JUNE, 1916.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1204-15.—Payne and Co., Jathalal Khimji Chatawalla, v. D K G L Narayen & Co., a firm, Matu J & M, Part Heard.

366-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Cassam Haji Tyab, & ors, v. Bai Rehmabai, widow, Chit M & K.

16-16.—Pocha & Co., Nazeralli Shamsudin, v. Khoja Hoosein Mahomed Hayat, Bhai K & G.

213-13.—Edg G W & Co., Shanalal Lallubhai Banker, a firm, v. S B Tom, Craigie B & C.

994-15.—C P D'Cunha, Carshnadas Santos, widow, v. Dominic Joseph Pinto, & ors, Captain & V, C P D'Cunha.

149-15.—Little & Co., Marshall & Co., a firm, v. Naginchand Fulchand, a firm, M. B. Chothia.

675-15.—Payne & Co., Jamnabai, widow, v. Odhavji Dhanjibhai & ors, Smeth B & Co.

136-13.—Mulji & Tha, Lakhmidas Pragji & Co., a firm, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

730-13.—Mulla & Mulla, Bejanji Rustomji Kanga, v. The Surat Swadeshi Sp. & Wg. Co., Ld.

956-13.—Payne & Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ld., v. The Bombay Wg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.

1035-15.—Rustomji and G, Yemnabai, widow, and ors, v. Noor Mahomedbeg Mahomed & ors, Little & Co., Captain and V, For Postponement.

1208-15.—N C Dalal, Popatlal Anandji, v. Hemchand Raichand & anr.

289-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Doongersey Ganji & Co., a firm, v. Jethmal Jamnadas Bhai K & G.

668-15.—Vachhad & Co., Messrs. Basantlal Gorukhram, a firm, v. Messrs. Shionarayen Baldeodas a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

76-14.—Ard H D & Co., Damji Dewsey Virpar, v. Haji Jusub Haji Mahomed, Captain & V.

1289-15.—Bhai K & G, Ranchhordas Dharsey, v. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat, G H Dalal.

688-15.—Mulji & Tha, Nanabhai Nowroji Sethna, v. Rustomji Furdunji Shroff & ors, Mulji & Th.

1441-15.—N C Dalal, Boridas Fozmal, a firm, v. Sawa Tekchand & ors, Mirza M & M.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

S C 585-16.—Raghavaya N & Co., Ramappa Malkappa Koravi, a firm, v. Mitha Abdul Latif Ooseman, a firm, Little & Co., Part Heard.

155-11.—Kanga & S, Pandharinath Madonji, v. Rajaram Tukaram and anr, Mans H M & Co.

553-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, v. The Poona Cotton & Silk Mafg Co., Ld., in Liquidation, Bhaishanker K & G.

1320-12.—Edgelow G W & Co., Dhulaji Hakmaji & ors, v. Gulabchand Vanva & ors, Jehangir M & Somji.

1313-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, v. Tuljaram Harakhchand & ors, Khanderao L & M, Agst. 3rd Deft only.

1131-13.—Patell and Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally and ors, v. Kassambhai Allibhai, Payne and Co.

188-16.—Payne and Co., Khensabai, widow and anr, v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt and ors, Payne and Co., Patell & Ez.

187-15—Jehangir G and B, Gulam Abbas Tyaballi v. Hassanalli Tyaballi and anr, Payne & Co. For Postponement.

767-15.—Motichand & D, Dhanji Rugnath Mody & ors, v. Benkorebai, & ors, Madh K & Co., Edg G W & Co.

47-15.—Little & Co., The Indian Specie Bank Ld, (in liquidation), v. Nagindas Harjiwandas Nanawati, Hiralal & Co.

93-16.—Mulla and Mulla, Haji Aba Haji Noor Mahomed v. Ibram Sulleman, Payne & Co.

47-16.—Dubash & Co., Sherinbai, v. Jaiji Nowroji Dubash & ors, Surveyor & Co.

82-16.—Little & Co., Aishabai & anr, v. Gordhandas Ranchhoddas Bhagat, Edg G W & Co.

1229-15.—Payne & Co., Sir Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, v. Kaluram Ramsukh, a firm, Dik Dh & P, Pandia & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

DEFAMING A STATION-MASTER.

COTTON DEALERS APOLOGISE AND CASE IS COMPOUNDED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate heard the case in which a notice was, at the instance of Mr. Muncher-sha Dinsha Wadia, station master at the Ankleshwar Railway station, issued against Ambalal Manorbhai Desai and five other dealers in grass and kirby, calling upon them to show cause why process should not be issued against them for defamation.

Mr. N. N. Saher with Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared for the complainant.

The complainant alleged that there was a large demand every year at Ankleshwar for wagons from November till May owing to the cotton season. During the present season there was a similar demand but owing to a further demand for wagons on account of famine conditions in Kathiawar and Rajputana, it became necessary to refuse applications of merchants, who had been allotted their ordinary quota of wagons. On the 20th April 1916, the accused sent a petition to the General Traffic Manager, in which they alleged that at the Ankleshwar station the waggons allotted to kirby were given to the highest bidder, that the rate of Rs. 2 per wagon had been enhanced to Rs: 15 and that the station master was corrupt and resorted to extortion. This the complainant considered defamatory.

After some evidence had been recorded, the accused gave an apology and the case was marked as compounded.

The Magistrate, in the course of his remarks, said it was only fair to the applicant, who had 30 years' service at his back and who had come to the court to clear his character, to say that he had not accepted the apology before he had cleared his character by himself denying on oath the allegations made against him and by calling two respectable merchants who testified to his absolute honesty. The Magistrate had no hesitation in saying that the applicant had fully cleared his character.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

TAXI DRIVER FINED RS. 30.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Mathews D'Souza, driver of taxi car No. 1996, with rash and negligent driving. Mr. M. K. Azad defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that on the evening of the 10th instant the accused, who was driving his car along the road near the Cooperage towards the bandstand, tried to put on the monsoon side screens with one hand, when in doing so he lost his control over the steering, with the result that the taxi collided with a private carriage coming from the opposite direction. The carriage got damaged.

The accused pleaded guilty.

Mr. Azad asked the Court to pass a lenient sentence on the accused in view of the fact that the accused possessed excellent testimonials as to his careful driving.

The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 30.

ALLEGED GRIEVOUS HURT.

CASE WITHDRAWN.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Inspector Smith charged Abdulla Joosab a Memon with causing grievous hurt to another Memon, named Allarkhia Salemahomed.

Mr. H. A. H. Payne watched the proceedings on behalf of the complainant, and Mr. M. K. Azad defended the accused.

Inspector Smith withdrew the case.

In accordance with their previously notified intention the Government of Bombay have now declared that the local area included within the municipal limits of Bhingar in the Ahmednagar District shall cease to be a municipal district from the 1st August, 1916.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, June 22.)

Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., Assistant Judge, has been allowed an extension for five months on medical certificate of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. E. G. Taylor, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. T. J. Reed, Superintendent of His Majesty's House of Correction, Bombay, to be Superintendent of the Juvenile Jail at Dharwar.

Mr. F. B. Plunkett, substantive pro tempore Superintendent of His Majesty's Common Prison, Bombay, to be substantive pro tempore Superintendent of His Majesty's House of Correction, Bombay.

Mr. C. M. Roberts, Superintendent of the Karachi Prison, to be substantive pro tempore Superintendent of His Majesty's Common Prison, Bombay.

Mr. H. E. Lucas, Jailor, Central Prison, Yeravda, to be substantive pro tempore Superintendent of the Karachi Prison.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Fooks, I.M.S., Superintendent of the Dharwar Jail, to be Medical Officer of the Juvenile Jail at Dharwar.

Mr. P. J. Athaide to be a Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind, on probation, in the vacancy of Kumar Shri Bharatsinhji Raisinhji, resigned and vice Mr. Topandas Mohanlal, reverting.

Mr. G. T. Brotherston to hold the temporary appointment of Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind vice Mr. P. J. Athaide, during the remaining period of the temporary appointment.

Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Nasik, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. O. A. Harkar, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been allowed furlough for three months on medical certificate in combination with the privilege leave granted to him.

Mr. Kutbuddin Husain, H.C.S., Probationary Deputy Collector in the district of Dharwar, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr. Hiranand Khushiram Kirpalani, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Broach, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 1st June 1916.

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days with effect from 5th June 1916, with permission to prefix the 3rd and 4th June 1916 to his leave.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., is granted privilege leave for twenty-one days with effect from 10th June 1916.

Mr. Kaikobad Cowasji Dinshaw to act as a Trustee of the Port of Aden during the absence of Mr. Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, M.V.O.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Captain Kenneth McIntyre Kemp and Lieutenant Frederick William Sprott are placed on Supernumerary List with effect from the 13th May, 1915, and the 10th December, 1914, respectively.

The services of Mr. R. D. Bell, I.C.S. have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. Anandrai Keshavlal Dalal, L.M. & S., F.R.C.S., (Eng.) on relief by Mr. Shapurji Hormasji Modi, F.R.C.S., (Eng.) M.R.C.P., (London), to act as Second Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery and Curator of the Museum, Grant Medical College, Bombay, vice Mr. Yeshawant Govind Nadgir, M.S.

Dr. Nasarvanji Fakirji Surveyor, M.D., to act as Second Physician and Registrar, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College, Bombay, vice Major L. T. R. Hutchinson, M.D., I.M.S.

Mr. J. H. Walsh, L.R.C.S., (I), L.R.C.P. (I), D.P.H acted as Civil Surgeon, Mahableshwar, during the absence from Mahableshwar of Captain C. M. Rigby, R.A.M.C., from the 15th to the 25th May 1916, both days inclusive.

Major E. F. Gordon Tucker, I.M.S., acted as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, with attached duties, in addition to his own, from the 12th to the 27th May 1916, both days inclusive.

Mr. J. H. Walsh, L.R.C.S., (I), L.R.C.P. (I), D.P.H. resumed charge of the appointment of Presidency Surgeon, Second District, on the 28th May 1916.

Mr. Hiralal Jekisondas Kania, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. Kamalanath Narayan Gunjikar, B.A., LL.B., are admitted as Vakils of the Bombay High Court.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

DISQUIETING SITUATION IN KATHIAWAR

According to telegraphic reports from the districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, during the week ending on the 19th instant, there was good rain throughout the Presidency. Sowing of kharif crops is generally in progress. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Sind, Kaira, Kathiawar, Cutch and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and cattle are in good condition except in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad and Kaira. The supply of water for drinking is generally adequate except in parts of Baroda. Water for irrigation is deficient in parts of Thar and Parkar, Gujarat and Baroda. Prices of fodder-grains were generally steady. The distress in Kathiawar is not severe but may increase if there is no

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 8th of Jeth Vad, 1972.
Mahomedan: 21st of Shaban, 1334.
Parsi: 16th of Deh, 1285
Phase of the Moon: New Moon, June 30.
Sunrise, 6 h. 3 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 19 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Public Lecture by Prof. P. K. Telang on "Theosophical view of History," Hall of the Theosophical Society 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Mails for Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Chabar, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Bunder-Abas, Mohomerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m

Grant College Medical Society, Monthly Meeting, College Library, 4 -30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 3-30 p.m., (B. T.).

SATURDAY, June 24.

Public Meeting of Protest against administration of Press Act, Empire Theatre, 6.30 p.m.

Annual General Meeting of the Goan Union, Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, June 26.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Inaugural Address of Second Session by Fr. A. Goodier, Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 6.30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

WEBB.—At Lonavla, on June 24th 1911, Harriett, the dearly loved wife of Thomas Arnott Jobb,
"Though lost to sight,
Still to memory dear."

BHATPOTIA—Naoroji Cawasji, age 48. Fort, June 20.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

June 22.

No. 196. Physical Training:—It is proposed to commence a Physical Training Class for any members of No. 1, 2 or the E. E. Companies who are willing to turn out any morning they are required for the above class.

Names of members who are willing to turn out as required to be sent in to the Adjutant as soon as possible.

Date and hour of the commencement of the class will be published in the Corps orders.

No. 197. Active Service:—Further drafts are urgently required for service with the Volunteer Mobile Battery Force "D."

N. C. Os and men desirous should report to the Adjutant immediately.

No. 198. Medals:—Extract from Appendix to Army Orders No. 121 dated 1st April 1916:—

R. G. A. No. 12660 Sergt. H. S. Davey (C. S. M. Instr. Bombay Vol. Arty.) is awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (with gratuity).

No. 199. Classes of Instruction:—A. D. R. F. And H.P.F., class of instruction will shortly be formed from the members of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

N. C. Os. and men who are desirous of joining this class, must forward their names to the Adjutant as sooon as possible.

R. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjt. Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Poona, June 22.

570. Parades.—"A" Company at Headquarters on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. until further orders.

Dress, Drill Order, Shirts and Shoots

"B" Company at Headquarters on Monday, 26th instant, at 5-30 p.m. and on Wednesday, 28th instant, at 7-30 a.m. Dress, Uniform.

Recruits at Headquarters on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.

571. Signallers. Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further notice.

572. Buglers.—There will be bugle practice at Headquarters on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5-30 p.m. until further orders.

573. Range.—The Musketry range at Poona will be open for practice and Class firing at 7-30 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays until further orders. Members wishing to fire, should submit their names to Headquarter office two days beforehand.

574. Meeting.—A Miniature Rifle Club Committee meeting will be held at Headquarters on Fridays, 23rd instant, at 7 p.m.

575. Lecture.—Members desirous of attending a course of lectures in First Aid by Major Hutchinson, I.M.S., should send in their names to the Adjutant at once. It is proposed to give a lecture one evening a week for twelve weeks.

576. Active Service.—Motor Boat Drivers are required for Active Service. Terms Rs. 100 per mensem and free rations. Qualified men willing to enlist should send in their names to the Adjutant at once.

577. Increase.—No. 4087 Volunteer J. W. Brearley having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "A" Company.

578. Transfer.—No. 4378 Cadet D. S. Chenoy is transferred from "L" Company to "B" Company as a volunteer.

579. Active Service.—Motor Cyclist Despatch riders are required as reinforcements to Signal units in Mesopotamia, men wishing to enlist should send in their names to the Adjutant at once.

(Sd.) H. L. CROSS, Lieut.,
For Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batn., G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March.—The Light Horse ..... Blon
Overture.—Pique Dame ..... Suppe
Valse.—Tesoro Mio ..... Becucci
Selection.—La Fille du Regiment ... Douizetti
Veil Dance.—Mystic Beauty ..... Finck
Melodies from.—Miss Hook of Holland Rubens
Palace Girl's Dance.—Cheers ..... Finck.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Mr. P. K. Telang will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. on "Theosophy and Public Life."

SALVATION ARMY'S "BOYS' HOME."

The Bombay Government has declared the "Boys' Home" established by the Salvation Army in Bombay to be an Industrial School for the boys of criminal tribes.

MADHAVRAO BOKADE FREE SCHOOL.

The proprietors of the above school acknowledge with thanks the contribution of Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Sheth Kasamali Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, and Mr. C. D. Dhuru of Rs. 100, 150, and 25 respectively.

A THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Prof. P. K. Telang will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), on "Theosophical view of History." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

ENGLISH MAIL POSTING.

The English Mail per s. s. Arabia will be closed at the General Post Office at noon on Monday the 26th instant. Registered letters will be received up to 11.0 a.m. and parcels and Money Orders up to 10-0 a.m. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

A REPORT CONTRADICTED.

With reference to the paragraph reporting the death of Rai Bahadur Bishan Das, late Personal Assistant to the Agent, N. W. Railway at Abbottabad, which appeared in our issue of Tuesday last, we learn from a reliable source that Rai Bahadur Bishan Das, though ailing, is still alive. We regret the publication of this unfounded report.

PLAGUE ALLOWANCES TO MUNICIPAL SERVENTS.

For the purposes of Government Resolution dated 29th August 1906, Financial Department, sanctioning the grant of house rent, conveyance allowances, etc., to the Government servants, who move from plague infected areas to healthy localities, Wards B, C, E and F in the City of Bombay are declared by the Municipal Commissioner to be free from plague from the 1st instant.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant College Library, today at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the following gentlemen will be elected as members of the Society:—Lt.-Col. S. C. Evans, M.Ch.I.M.S.; Dr. S. M. Khambata, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.); and Dr. Kashinath Wasudeo Save, L.M.&S. Dr. S. R. Shirgaokar, M.D. (Lond.), will read a paper on "Therapeutic Value of Vaccines and Tuberculins."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and four deaths from plague and three attacks and three deaths from small-pox occurred on Wednesday, the plague cases being reported as follows:—Chowpati, Umarkhadi and Mandvi, an attack and a death each; Middle and Lower Colaba one death. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 74, as compared with 89 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 86 of 1914. Out of a total of 1888 rats caught on Wednesday; 21 were found to be plague stricken.

PROVINCIAL FOREST SERVICE.

It is notified that the Bombay Government desires to nominate a candidate for training at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with a view to his qualifying for direct appointment to the Provincial Forest Service of the Bombay Presidency. Applications from intending candidates are invited and must reach the Chief Secretary to Government Revenue Department, on or before the 31st July 1916. Information regarding the rules for the appointment is published in yesterday's issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette."

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 17th instant occurred as follows:—

Bombay City 19, Ahmedabad City 2 (imported), Bandra Port 3, Other places in Thana District 9, Satara District 11, Kolaba District 2, Ratnagiri Port 5, Other places in Ratnagiri District 1, Belgaum District 6, Dharwar District 5, Karachi Town and Port 3, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 2, Bijapur Agency 2, Mangrol Port 1 and Savnur State 1. Total 72.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The Bombay Government have made the following appointments in connection with the Accountancy Diploma Class to be opened in the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, with effect from 1st July 1916, pending further orders:—

Mr. Bhaskarrao Vithaldas Mehta, LL.B, to be part-time Lecturer on Mercantile Law on Rs. 200 per mensem.

Mr. Framroze R. Merchant, Incorporated Accountant, London, to be part-time Lecturer on Accountancy on Rs. 200 per mensem.

Mr. Khushal T. Shah to be temporary part-time Lecturer on Administration, etc., at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, vice Mr. N. M. Mazumdar Bar-at-Law, resigned.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Senior and Junior Classes of the Brotherhood begin for this session on the 25th instant, when Mr. A. R. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, will give to the Senior Class the introductory lecture of his "Discourses on Democracy and Citizenship" at 9 a.m. in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum; and Mr. K. J. Dubash will treat at the same hour Edwin Arnold's "The Light of Asia" in the Junior Class in the Headquarters of the Brotherhood. Both the lectures are open to the public.

The inaugural address of the second session of 1916 will be delivered by the Rev. Father A. Goodier, of the St. Xavier's College, on Monday, the 26th instant at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, when Sir Narayan G. Chandawarkar will preside. The subject of the address will be "A Student's Ideal."

RAILWAY FATALITY AT MAHIM.

An inquest was held by Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, over the body of one Padma wife of Krishna Hira, who was knocked down on Wednesday, at 5-30 a.m. near the Mahim Railway Station, by a local train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway proceeding from Bandra to Colaba. When near the Mahim Station, the driver Dhunjibhoy Dadabhoy saw a woman with an empty basket on her head cross the railway in front of the engine very close. Though the train was immediately stopped she was knocked down and became unconscious, but was not run over. She died on the spot.

The Jury, in returning a verdict of death due to her being knocked down by a train while she was trespassing, stated that so far as the driver was concerned he could not have helped better.

Under orders from the Government of India, Baptist College, Rangoon, has been affiliated in honours in English, from June 1916, and also in B.A. Mathematics.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 22.

The monsoon rainfall has extended along the Himalaya to the North-west Frontier but is chiefly shown in the region from Assam to west of the United Provinces. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, east United Provinces, Central Provinces, Central India east and west coast of the Peninsula; local in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east and north Punjab, North-west Frontier Province, Kashmir and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, west United Provinces, Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu five inches; Akyab three; Rangoon two; Bassein one and a half; Moulmein and Diamond Island one; Dibrugarb six; Cherrapunji seven; Sibsagar two; Cox's Bazar four; Narayanganj and Mymensingh three; Sambalpur one; Daltanganj one and a half; Nowgong two; Darbhanga and Gaya one; Gorakhpur three; Allahabad four; Cawnpore and Sutna five; Lucknow and Bareilly one and a half; Dehra Dun and Sialkot one; Rawalpindi one and a half; Murree two; Karwar one and a half: Ratnagiri and Calicut one.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in the Punjab.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin at about 150 miles away was recorded on Simla Seismograph at 1-28 a.m.

RAINFALL IN MAY.

According to the Director of Agriculture, the rain of the month was received almost throughout the Deccan, the Karnatak, S. M. C. States and the Southern Konkan. There were also a few isolated showers in North Konkan, Gujarat and Gujarati States. The rain fell in light to fairly heavy showers in the Deccan mostly between the 20th and the 31st. In the Karnatak and S. M. C. States and in South Konkan it commenced about a week earlier. In North Konkan and Gujarat, isolated showers fell in the last week. Maximum 3.81in. at Talegaon Dhamdhera, in Poona on the 29th. The fall was very useful for the preparation of lands and also for the sowing of rice in the Mallad. The threshing of the last season's rabi crops has been finished. The picking of cotton has been completed in the Karnatak and in Gujarat. Land preparations for the ensuing kharif season are in full swing. In the Konkan and in the western portion of the Deccan burning of rab materials nearly finished.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 22nd June 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to 22nd	
			1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.21	21.13	3.78	12.55
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.49	19.30	2.31	12.66
Esplanade [Gor. Tej. Hospital] .	0.71	19.17	2.45	12.75
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	1.00	20.72	3.01	12.08

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 21st June 1916.
Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. and 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.561 Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.4 "
Dew Point	77.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.843 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	10.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.9 "
Minimum do	76.2 "
General direction or Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind do do	237 Miles
Fall of Rain	1.20 inches
Total fall during month	21.06 "
Do, do, year	21.17 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd	0.07 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Week	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	Jun.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jun.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur.	22	m 4 10	25 11	22	m 9 55	18 7
		4 23½	27 2		11 7	17 6
Fri.	23	m 5 1⁸	25 5	23	m 11 6	19 11
		5 15⅝	26 2			
Sat	24	m 6 37	25 2	24	m 0 10	17 6
		6 12⅝	25 4½		0 28½	20 9
Sun.	25	m 7 58	25 6½	25	m 1 5	17 5
		7 12⅝	24 9		1 44½	21 2
Mon.	26	m 9 8	26 0½	26	m 1 55	17 4
		8 14⅛	24 5½		2 54½	21 3
Tues.	27	m 10 5	26 6	27	m 2 41	17 1
		9 16⅝	24 5		3 53½	21 0
Wed.	28	m 10 46	27 0	28	m 3 23	16 11
		10 4⅜	24 7		4 4⅛	20 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset
" 22 (Thursday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
" 23 (Friday)	6h 3m.	7h. 19m.
" 24 (Saturday)	6h 3m.	7h. 19m.
" 25 (Sunday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
" 26 (Monday)	6h 3m.	7h 19m.
" 27 (Tuesday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 19m.
" 28 (Wednesday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 20m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First quarter June 9, 5h. 29m. a.m.; Full Moon June 16, 3h. 11-7m. a.m.; Last quarter June 22, 6h. 6-3m. p.m.; New Moon June 30, 4h. 13-2m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 22nd June, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1.68in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the extreme northern and eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab; night temperature is in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 1.5.12in. of rain and Allahabad 3.76in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Temperature is in defect except in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity and day temperature are in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.68in., Saugor 0.57in., Khandwa 0.11in., Amroati 0.17 in., and Chanda 0.19in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature has fallen and is now 8deg. to 15deg. F. in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general, Bombay has had 0.21in., Ratnagiri 0.90in., Mormugao 0.52in. and Karwar 1.25in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Temperature has become normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Pelgaum reports 0.56in of rain and Hyderabad 0.17in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is generally in defect.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has recommended in the extreme north but has ceased in north Hyderabad and decreased considerably in the Central Provinces and the Konkan and to some extent in Malabar; it has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in the Central Provinces and the southern districts of the United Provinces and local in the north Punjab, while a few showers have occurred in Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in the United and the Central Provinces and some showers in the north and the east Punjab. A few showers may occur in the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 22nd of June 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (1st)	97.9	84.4	38	..	0	0
Jask	100.1	83.1	22	..	0	—0.05
Muskat						
Do. (1st)	107.3	89.5	14	..	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	113.3	87.7	67	..	0	—0.34
Rawalpindi	108.5	71.2	68	1.68	2.95	1.96
Lahore	110.1	81.1	63	..	0.56	—0.50
Hissar	107	100.6	47	..	1.07	..
Ambala	95.7	81.1	81	..	4.73	3.62
Delhi	106	83.0	84	..	2.03	0.51
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	101.2	86.3	56	..	2.92	1.79
Mainpuri	100	82.1	80	..	0.84	—0.05
Jhansi	94	77.0	77	..	6.36	4.32
Cawnpore	96.8	77.3	96	5.12	13.57	11.97
Allahabad	81	75.1	85	3.76	7.62	5.68
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	119.1	84	8	72	..	0 —0.07
Karachi	89	84	0	74	..	0 21 —0 22
Ajmer	96	80.2	67	..	3.55	2.40
Jaipore	100.2	83	0	58	..	2.17 1.16
Kotah	94.	82.8	58	..	3.92	2.80
Mount Abu	79	66.4	9	..	3.76	—1 84
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.6	80	5	72	..	0.60 —0.42
Dwarka	87.8	82.5		83	..	0.19 —0.86
Veraval	85	4 91	0	83	0.03	0.67 —2.57
Rajkot	95.4	77	8	65	..	2.87 0 33
Bhavnagar Para	97	080	8	92	..	1.04 —1 92
Surat	88.7	79.7	78	0.04	..	5.94 1.26
Ahmedabad	98	5 81.6		64	..	2.45 —0.69
Deesa	100	9 81.2		71	..	2.27 1.50
Neemuch	88.0	77.0		72	..	3.19 6.21
Indore	86	5 73.9		70	..	8.82 4.87
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.9	75.3	81	0.68	6 35	2.21
Saugor	77.4	73.0	86	0.57	5.13	1.78
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	82.0	75.6	76	0.11	6.18	2.76
Akola	83	074.6		77	8.06	4.57
Amroati	82.8	74.3	86	0.17	9.75	5.33
Nagpur	85	7 76.0	82	0.07	10.30	4.47
Chanda	86.1	76.8	73	0.19	8.37	3.45
Raipur	84.7	76 1	87	0.08	9 35	4.21
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84	9 78	6	83	0.21	21.13 8.28
Ratnagiri	81	5 74.7		82	0.90	38 17 15.71
Mormugao	84.9	75.0		91	0.52	33 33 9.52
Karwar	82.0	75.8		85	1.25	35.14 5.31
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.4	74.1		67	..	3.04 —0.46
Ahmednagar	84.2	70	6	71	0 01	3 32 —1 05
Poona	81.8	71.9		84	..	3 05 —0.54
Sholapur	87.1	71.6		71	..	3.54 —0.22
Bijapur	86.5	70	4	69	..	2.38 0 38
Belgaum	74.2	65.8		96	0.56	5 36 —0.83
Aurangabad	81	4 70	3	83	..	5 38 1 44
Nizamabad (Indur)	87	9 74	7	75	..	4 82 1 24
Hyderabad	87.1	71.8		83	0.17	4.90 1.56
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.5	74.2		83	0.48	33 79 9.75
Calicut	81.8	73.6		99	0.95	35.86 8.57
Cochin	83	6 72	9	86	0.70	23 95 2 29
Colombo	85	7 78.7		86	0.08	6.81 0.04
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.1	80	5	64	..	5.92 2.32
Bellary	92	5 75.7		59	..	0.49 —1.18
Cuddapah	102.1	81.8		54	..	0.31 —1.96
Madras	100.8	84.7		55	..	2 62 1.17
Bangalore	88.	66	9	77	..	0.63 —1.79
Coimbatore	87.9	69	9	84	0.02	1.82 0 53
Trichinopoly	90	6 79	3	55	..	0.03 —0.98
Negapatam	99	2 80	8	72	..	0.59 —0.40

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 22nd June 1916, was 29.712 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

MAHOMEDAN PROGRESS IN BENGAL.

The last issue of the "Mussulman" gives some interesting figures regarding the educational progress of Mahomedans in Bengal, from the recent results of the Calcutta University Examination. In 1916 out of 8,280 successful candidates for the Matriculation Examination, as many as 1,026 were Mussulmans. This figure shows an advance over that of 1914, though a slight decline as compared with that of 1915. The figures for 1914 and 1915 are respectively 859 and 1,032. In the Intermediate in Arts, the figures are even more satisfactory. In 1916, the number of successful Mahomedan candidates was 275, against 266 in 1915, and 195 in 1914. In 1916 there were only 23 successful Mahomedan students in the Intermediate in Science against 694 other students, and in 1914 and 1915, the number of successful students in the I.Sc. were 29 and 17 respectively. There was thus in 1916 a slight improvement over the figures of 1915, but there was a falling off as compared with the figures of 1914.

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD TRAGEDY.

MEDICAL OFFICERS WHO WOULD NOT GIVE THEIR NAMES.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of a Hindu woman, 25 years of age, named Tanibai, who was conveyed on the 17th instant to the Sir J. J. Hospital suffering from a wound on her throat and cuts on her left hand and who died there on Wednesday night.

Inspector Copping led the evidence and at the enquiry was present Balu Succaram, who was keeping the deceased and who is alleged to have inflicted the injuries.

The House Surgeon of Sir J. J. Hospital, Dr. D. R. Bardi, in his evidence described the injuries sustained by the deceased and stated that despite the treatment, the deceased exhibited symptoms of septisemia and died on Wednesday night. Witness was of opinion that shock, exhaustion and septisemia following the cut on the throat were the cause of death.

A tea-shopkeeper on the New Queen's Road, named Sorabji Bomanji, gave evidence that on the 16th instant, at about 11 p.m. he saw the deceased coming from the direction of Chowpatty screaming and run after by Balu. She was bleeding at the throat which was cut. When Balu, who was following her at a distance of two paces, came quite close, she fell and he (Balu) caught her by the throat with his hand. Balu had a knife in his hand which subsequently was recovered by the police from his pocket. Mr. Mori and others who came up then caught Balu. Fresh blood marked the knife.

A watchman, Anup Badal, said that he saw Balu clutch the deceased's throat and throw her down on her back near his post. Balu was also seen putting something in his pooket.

Mr. Oscar Mori, musical conductor at the Royal Opera House, deposed to the effect that while he was returning home, on the New Queen's Road he saw the deceased run across the road, Balu after her. Witness did not know whether she fell herself or was knocked down by Balu. Getting near her witness perceived blood and seized Balu.

The evidence of Police Sepoy No. 1777D showed that two European Medical Officers who would not give their names arrived on the spot and aided and accompanied the deceased and witness to the Hospital.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by wound on the throat dealt by Balu. They also observed that the conduct of the medical officers, who accompanied the deceased to the hospital, in declining to give their names, was deserving of censure.

MOTOR FATALITY AT FRERE ROAD.

DRIVER ABSOLVED FROM BLAME.

An inquest was held at the Coroner's Court by Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, regarding the death of a Hindu boy of 14 years named Krishnalal Saligram, who was knocked down by a motor car on the Frere Road.

In his evidence, Mr. H. W. Dixon, Managing Director of Messrs. H. I. Dixon and Company, said that he saw the deceased jump down from the back of a Victoria and run across the road behind a tram car proceeding towards Carnac Bunder and in front of a second tram which was at a stand still. Just as he cleared the second tram a motor car came along from the Fort side. The deceased seemed to lose his head. Witness at first thought that the deceased was going to shoot up the side road, but suddenly he saw him run back across in the direction from which he had come. The driver swerved the car to the right in order to avoid him but to little purpose. The bonnet of the car struck the deceased as he turned back and he dropped across the right mudguard and the right front wheel passed over him. The driver tried his utmost to pull up. The speed of the car at that time was 8 miles per hour. The driver, could not have avoided the boy.

The statement of Mr. Alimahomed Munji, the owner of the car, who at the time of the accident was in it, corroborated Mr. Dixon's evidence. Mr. Munji also added that his driver Atmaram Gopal tried his best to avoid the deceased.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

COTTON FORECAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—The major portion of the commercial community amongst the Indians is nowadays trying to ascertain the prices of the rise and fall of mercantile goods such as cotton, silver etc., through the Planetary system and the great Western Astrologer Mr. Sepharial has greatly contributed towards this medium by fixing the prices of articles by consulting the Planetary position.

My last ten years' assiduous study in this branch of Science fully convinces me of the above fact, which I uphold, and as a test I shall only give the broad phenomena of 1916 for cotton.

The highest price of cotton according to Liverpool statistics was 8.49 on the 20th May, 1916, and I predict that this is the highest figure for this year and the market will not go beyond this for the ensuing six months.

For any intermediate changes I am open to consult any one who may choose to take my views.—Yours, etc.

G. P. KHOPKER.

Jyotirmala Office,
Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar.

HIGH COURT FOR PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 22.

The Governor-General-in-Council is authorised to announce that after the close of the war and as soon as financial considerations permit necessary steps will be taken for the conversion of the Punjab Chief Court into a High Court.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A REAL INDIAN FILM.

Cinema managers in India who have had the temerity to exhibit photo-plays purporting to represent Indian life and customs have in the past been rewarded only with derisive laughter from their patrons Indian companies in particular love to produce these ludicrous films, with the result that the Indian atmosphere has been entirely absent.

A film is coming to the Royal Opera House in two or three weeks' time, however, which is the real thing in Indian dramas. Leading British screen stars went to the New Forest when wounded Indian soldiers were quartered in hospitals there and learned a great deal of their ways. Native soldiers themselves, fresh from the battlefields of Europe, were trained to play minor parts and battle scenes were filmed. Thus was "The Faith of a Child" produced. It will pack the theatre every night it is shown, and as it is a Royal Opera House exclusive it will only be exhibited there. The date will be announced shortly.

Details of next week's programme, which is of a very varied character, will be published to-morrow. The present triple bill of drama is enjoying a measure of popularity as great as last week's film, "The Garden of Lies."

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA v. NIZAM C. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 22.

Playing on a moist wicket which did not improve under further occasional showers the Poona Nizam Cricket Club were able to put together a respectable total of 217 runs against the none too formidable bowling of the Poona Gymkhana to-day. They were in practically the whole afternoon leaving the Poona Gymkhana little less than two hours to top their score or make a draw of the match. Harding played capitally for his 63. The match ended in a draw.

The following are the scores:—

NIZAM CRICKET CLUB.

C. H. Contractor c Yates b Coombs	1
S. U. Patel c Laverton b Coombs	0
Yusuf Baig c Adam b Coombs	23
S. A. Razak c Adam b Laverton	4
G. M. Shaik c Harris b Laverton	58
S. Mohamed c Robinson b Laverton	89
Moosa c and b Laverton	12
Valli Mohamed c Yates b Laverton	3
Yassin not out	24
Ameer b Laverton	0
A. L. Curtay c Harding b Laverton	2
Extras	21
Total	217

POONA GYMKHANA.

C. G. Adam c Razak b Mohamed	48
Lieut. Harding not out	63
Capt. Yates c Moosa b Yasin	1
Lieut. Laverton c Yasin b Mohamed	1
E. Coombs c Moosa b Yasin	65
H. E. Pratt, Lieut. Harris, Lt. Liddell, Lt. Smith, Lt. Robinson and Lieut. Jacob did not bat.	
Extras	5
Total	184

CRICKET FIXTURES, 1916.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

June 24th, Elphinstone C. C.
June 24th, E. D. Sassoon C. C.
July 1st, Bombay Gymkhana.
July 8th, John Bright Cricket Club.
July 15th, Y. M. C. A.
July 22nd, G. I. P. Ry. C. Club.
July 29th, Hindu Gymkhana.
July 29th, Fort and Proprietary School.
August 1st, International C. C.
August 5th, "Times of India" C. C.
August 12th, Parsi Gymkhana.
August 12th, National C. Club.
August 19th, Grant Medical College Gymkhana.
August 21st, New Jolly C. C.
August 26th, Islam Gymkhana.
August 26th, Fort and Proprietary School.
September 1st, Gujarati Union C. C.
September 2nd, The Rallis XI C. C.
September 16th, Bombay Telugu Cricketers.
September 23rd, Baronet C. C. .....
September 30th, Radiant C. C.

Y. M. C. A. "A" TEAM.

June 24th.—Grant Medical College.
July 1st.—New Hindu C. C.
July 8th.—

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THE EMPIRE THEATRE
ON SATURDAY EVENING
JUNE 24TH, AT 6-30 (S.T.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, June 23, 1916.

RATION STRENGTH AND RIFLE STRENGTH.

In a somewhat perfunctory summary of a speech by Colonel Churchill on the vote for Lord Kitchener's salary on May 31st he was reported as stating that, taking the strength of the army at five millions, he found nearly two millions unaccounted for. This vague and remarkable statement naturally created no little astonishment in this country, in the absence of any explanation of the sense in which Colonel Churchill's criticism was intended. The perusal of a speech made by the ex-First Lord a few days previous to this, which is to hand by the last mail, shows that the criticism was directed towards what looks like a deplorable and remediable wastage of man-power. The speech was not of a contentious character and showed on the contrary that, during his brief sojourn at the Front as a fighting officer, Colonel Churchill's powers of observation enabled him to take stock of certain abuses, the exposure of which in Parliament cannot but be helpful to the Government and assist in the more vigorous prosecution of the war.

In the first place Colonel Churchill placed before the House the first acceptable calculated estimate of the actual British forces in contact with the enemy in various theatres of the war, which we have seen. When we speak of the Empire's "war effort" amounting to over five million men, we all know, of course, that that does not mean the actual number of trained fighting men, —if it did the war would not last very much longer. But the point to be ascertained, and which interests the public, is, what is the proportion of fighting men to the whole army? Colonel Churchill's first point is that the proportion is not adequate. The thing that struck a visitor to our armies in France and Flanders, he said, was the very large number of officers and men in the prime of their military manhood, who never went under the fire of the enemy.

In fact they perceived one of the clearest and one of the grimmest class distinctions ever drawn in this world,—the distinction between trench population and non-trench population. All our soldiers, officers and men, were brave and honest and were doing their duty, but the fact remained that the trench population lived almost continually under the fire of the enemy; it returned again and again, after being wounded twice, sometimes three times, and was continually subjected to the hardest of tests men had ever been called upon to bear, while all the time the non-trench population, many of them enjoying better food and getting higher wages than were drawn by the men under fire every day, had also a share of the decorations and rewards so disproportionate that it had passed into a byword.

The part of the army that really counted for ending the war, added Colonel Churchill, was this killing, fighting, suffering part. All the generals in the field made their calculations in rifles and that was the true method of computing war effort. How many of such men have we among the five million representing the war effort of the Empire, equal at present to the whole military effort of Germany? In France and Flanders the British are containing it is believed about 35 German divisions. The army in Syria accounts for three or four Turkish divisions and in Mesopotamia there are perhaps half-a-dozen more Turkish divisions. Thus, excluding Salonica, there are about 900,000 German and Turkish troops opposed to the British armies. Allowing for communications the actual number of men in contact is about 500,000. Thus, if the total military effort is five million there must be as Colonel Churchill contended, an ample margin not yet usefully applied to the prosecution of the war.

The figures of Colonel Churchill's calculation may not, of course, be strictly accurate. We imagine that they are, if anything, an underestimate. The total number of British troops in France and Flanders or in Mesopotamia must, of course, remain a secret of the Headquarters Staff. There are probably at least a million men, and perhaps more, in France. But Colonel Churchill's criticism is aimed at finding out how far, from the ample margin of unutilised men, more can be brought into the category of rifle power, and in regard to this he stated some remarkable facts. In the Army he pointed out there are some 200,000 officers, and each of these officers has a servant, and there are in addition about 50,000 grooms. Is this not an intolerable waste of man power? Then there are in France masses of cavalry which have not been used as cavalry for eighteen months. From these cavalry regiments, Colonel Churchill urges, the finest battalions could be raised, equal to the Guards, and they have a full complement of officers when officers are scarce. Then, if we turn to the Army at Home, there is, according to Colonel Churchill, a very large margin of wasted effort which could be made available for raising the strength of the units in actual contact with the enemy, and he claims that the case of every man now in uniform should be subjected to at least as severe a scrutiny as that of every man not yet joined, and every effort made to release men from between 20 and 30 from being definitely assigned to Home defence and to give them the opportunity of joining their comrades in the field. Mr. Asquith replied to all these points at a later date and the text of his speech is not yet available. But, according to Reuter's telegram, he said that steps were being taken to utilise a greater proportion of men in the fighting line, though he doubted whether the disproportion between the ration and rifle strength of the forces in the field was as great in our army as in any other now engaged. If Colonel Churchill's allegations are well-founded, we cannot believe that that is altogether true. It would be difficult to believe for instance, that that the Germans are wasting a quarter of a million of ablebodied men in the domestic service of the commissioned ranks!

EARLY ZOROASTRIAN CIVILISATION.

"A table of contents is not an exciting form of literature; but when it is the only part of a valuable book which has escaped the ravages of time we are obliged to be content. How many of these short sentences suggest lost pages which would be of profound interest. Even law has sometimes forces of human life in it which laymen might be able to study, and where the text runs into matters affecting history and religion we can all join in renewed lamentations that so much has been lost from our inheritance." Thus Prof. James Hope Moulton, the eminent authority on Iranian antiquities, who is touring in India with a view to study the religious mind of the country, expresses himself with reference to the latest volume, the 15th in the series, of the Pahlavi Dinkard, edited in the original Pahlavi, transliterated in the Avesta characters and translated into Gujarati and English by Shamsul-Ulema Dastur. Dr. Darab P. Sanjana, Principal of the Sir J. J. Madresa. In this portion of his work the learned author had the advantage of the pioneer attempt of Dr. E. W. West, to whose indefatigable labours the Doctor expresses his indebtedness, although the English scholar's attempt, however helpful, as is indicated here, has still all the drawbacks of a first translation of an exceedingly difficult Pahlavi text. Moreover Pahlavi scholarship has advanced considerably since the times when West contributed his volumes to the Sacred Books of the East. The Parsi community may be congratulated upon the fine production of this learned book incorporating a semi-canonical text and edited with scientific precision and much labour by the distinguished priest. The interest that attaches to the Pahlavi language has been considerably magnified of late years. Till the end of the last century it was believed that all that was left to the world of this language of Sasanian Persia was an extremely limited body of literature possessed by the Parsis of Persia and a hypothetical amount, still superstitiously guarded, by some of the Zoroastrian families of Iran. The researches in Central Asia, however, have commenced a new era for Pahlavi studies. Thanks to the discoveries of Lecoq, Grunwedel, and Sir Aurel Stein, as well as the French explorer Pelliot, there is no more doubt that Pahlavi is not only no artificial language but that it was the common medium of intercourse in the Eastern Turkestan tracts a thousand years ago. The sand deserts have wonderfully preserved, *inter alia*, what should prove to the Parsis an inestimable treasure. It is demonstrated that for the Zoroastrian converts to Christianity the Bible was translated into Pahlavi. The Manichians made use of the same language and, in general, it was as much the speech of the learned as of the hearth and the market place. It is to be regretted that Sir Aurel Stein has carried with him all his finds to Europe. A consultation with the Pahlavi scholars of Bombay regarding some of the Pahlavi manuscripts would not have been barren of results. As in other branches of pure learning, the study of Pahlavi is commercially unremunerative and the author as well as the public and the students have to acknowledge the prescience of the founders of the Translation Fund which makes the appearance of works like Dastur Darab's possible.

The present volume is a kind of table of contents enumerating the subjects comprised in the twenty-one Nasks, or the sacred volumes, which originally represented the Zoroastrian scriptures. At the time these summaries were made the original Avesta texts seem to have already perished; and the Pahlavi author of the Dinkard has drawn almost exclusively upon the Pahlavi rendering of the Avesta original. As Dastur Darab shows wherever even the Pahlavi translation is not accessible the author is unable to enlighten us on the nature of the contents of particular chapters. Examples are furnished by the Nadar and the Veshtag Nasks of which we know nothing beyond their names as they have perished both in the Avesta and in the Pahlavi version. The Dinkard bears testimony to the fact that the destruction of Zoroastrian literature had been compassed long before the Arabs set foot in Iran. Not much of value was left after the over-running of the country by Alexander the Great! The present volume provides material for a comparative study of civil law and legal proceedure. The information supplied, however, is discounted by the involved style of the original which the translator has correctly reflected in both the English and the Gujarati renderings. The hard task of the translator is illustrated by every chapter which is provided with ample philological and explanatory notes. Some of the questions treated here will be found to have a bearing on the most heated of controversial problems of the Parsis to-day. A subtle distinction between the Zoroastrian Irannian and a non-Iranian who is an alien and who was probably a non-Zoroastrian, is of great interest with reference to the composition of the population under the Shahanshas of Zoroastrian Persia. When the post of the Judge or the Magistrate was occupied by a Zoroastrian High Priest, it appears that the advocates were exempt from the obligation of citing previous judgments or legal enactments in the proceedings of a law suit. It is to be presumed that the judgment of the High Priest was either above all law, or that,, being himself a repository of legal knowledge, adventitious help from court officials was considered superfluous. There is a curious reference to the fitness of women to discharge the functions of witness or judge. The law's delay does not seem to be a modern infliction. We find the subject of postponement of a case for the twenty-second time treated in this old book.

It is the fragment of a fragment and the image of a reflection. The original Avesta texts have perished beyond recall. The Pahlavi version of only a portion has descended to us. The author of the Dinkard had before him no more than a fraction. Out of the latter, whose language was no doubt purer and less cumbrous, he has made *precis* for us. The contents have not gained in this process of translation and condensation. But *ex uno disce omnes*. To what stage of civilization Persia must have attained in order to evolve in those early days the complicated regulations of the law courts preserved in this book! Those familiar with Pahlavi can alone adequately realize the arduous task of the learned Dastur Darab Sanjana. It is a production of much erudition, considerable patience, and laborious application.

Notes of the Day.

High Court for the Punjab.

A telegram from Simla states that the Secretary of State has accepted the proposal for the conversion of the Punjab Chief Court into a High Court. The announcement will cause great satisfaction not only in the province concerned, but also in the country as a whole,—especially in view of the fact that this long over-due justice to the Punjab has been again and again deferred. It is an open secret that this demand of the Punjab was strongly supported by Lord Hardinge's Government and the opposition of reactionary forces at Whitehall alone prevented its fulfilment. It is highly gratifying that wiser counsels have ultimately prevailed. The condition hedged round the concession might well be contended to be vague and unnecessary. But when, as in this case, the barest justice is to be done in the interests of the people of a province, we trust that petty considerations of financial economy will not be allowed to come in the way.

The Health of the City.

But for a slight recrudescence of plague,—which there is every ground to believe was but a temporary phenomenon, —the steady improvement in the health of Bombay was maintained last week too, the general death-rate declining from 26.49 to 25.00. The total mortality stood at 471. This total included two deaths from plague among recent arrivals from the mofussil, one death from small-pox among road-side beggars, 13 from other causes among recent arrivals and 10 among road-side beggars. Consequently, the actual total mortality of the week may be estimated at 445, giving a death-rate of 23.62. As we have stated, plague registered an increase, 22 attacks and 19 deaths being reported against the previous 17 attacks and 12 deaths. Small-pox, however, declined from 33 attacks and 23 deaths to 25 attacks and 16 deaths. Cholera declined from ten attacks and four deaths to three attacks and two deaths. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows:—phthisis, including tubercle of lung, 19, diseases of the respiratory system 133, measles 7, malarial fever 4, and enteric 3. The number of live births during the week was 354, there having been also 35 still-births and nine premature births.

Bashful Doctors.

Is there some secret professional rule of etiquette among the European members of the medical profession in India which prohibits them from giving their names and addresses to policemen? There was the case of Major Burnett, I.M.S., in a certain *cause celebre* in the Esplanade Police Court, who refused to give his name when asked by a sepoy. But that was understood to be a matter of prestige, there being in the minds of some people something derogatory in having to give one's card to a native policeman, though his services and protection are gratefully accepted when need arises. Now we have the remarkable case of two medical gentlemen, who rendered aid to a poor woman who had her throat cut in the street, attended her as far as the hospital and then refused to give their names and addresses, with the result that their evidence, which was required at the Coroner's inquest, was not forthcoming. The jury censured this unknown couple and there for the present the matter ends. But it would have been better if the Coroner had adjourned the enquiry with a view to ascertaining their identity and administering to them the rebuke they deserve. We should be loth to think that these doctors deliberately withheld their names with a view to avoid the trouble of having to go to court and give evidence, and we trust they will lose no time in communicating with the police, in order that their testimony may be available for any further judicial proceedings.

A Warning to Motor-Drivers.

In a case in the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court yesterday a taxi-driver was fined thirty rupees for rash and negligent driving, having collided with a horse-drawn vehicle and inflicted some damage. It was stated that the man was attempting at the time to adjust the glass screen of the car and in doing so he lost control of the steering wheel. Strictly speaking this was no doubt a rash and negligent act. Drivers are apt to take undue risks of this character and it would be as well if every driver, who has no cleaner on his car to attend to such matters as the adjustment of a screen, were made to understand that he ought not to take undue risks and to stop his car for such a purpose. But the driver of a taxi generally has his fare to consider, and passengers are apt to get impatient if the car is stopped for reasons of this sort; and, in spite of the example made of Mathew D'Souza, taxi-drivers will probably continue to attempt these and other juggling feats when driving, rather than risk the rebukes,—sometimes of a violent character,—of their passengers.

Why are Cleaners Forbidden?

The moral is, of course, that every driver should carry a cleaner in his car. The presence of the latter is as much a convenience to the passenger as to the driver, as it means a great deal of saving of time, whenever the need for any temporary adjustment arises, such as the starting of the car,—we are only just beginning to have self-starters,—the fitting of a stepney etc. But for some unexplained reason taxi-drivers are not allowed by the police to carry cleaners. The regulation is, of course, a good deal honoured in the breach but we are informed that several drivers have had to suffer for their defiance, in some instances licenses having been suspended by the Deputy-Commissioner of Police for this offence. It is, by the way, somewhat of an anomaly that, while for more serious offences, proved after proper judicial enquiry, drivers are punished with fines, it is within the power of a deputy-commissioner of police, for a less serious offence, which does not come under any actual provision of the Act or Code, to inflict the far more serious punishment of depriving the offender of his means of livelihood for any period, short or long. It is desirable, of course, that the police should have reasonable powers of control over licensed drivers, but the power to suspend licenses except on conviction for specified offences, ought to rest only with magistrates.

Meat Eating and Sepsis.

In the "Indian Medical Gazette", Major N. W. Mackworth, I.M.S., in an extremely interesting and instructive note records the results of a comparison made between the manifestations of sepsis attending wounds of English soldiers and those of natives of India, as observed in the hospitals in France and in Mesopotamia. The same dissimilarity, he says, presented itself in the East as in the West. This was particularly noticeable in an Indian Hospital in Boulogne through which practically all the Indian wounded passed:—

> Several eminent surgeons when visiting this hospital in Boulogne expressed their astonishment at the great powers of resistance which Indians display towards sepsis and on seeing the mild suppuration and diminished virulence attending the growth of pyogenic organisms in wounds when compared with similar wounds affecting English soldiers.
>
> Many virulent cases came under one's notice and death from septicaemia and toxaemia, but the great majority of these severe infections in sepoys showed a more decided tendency towards quiescence and recovery. One can frequently note the faint smell of suppuration in the best appointed British hospitals in France and the complete absence of this in our Indian Hospitals, which were possibly not so well ventilated.

Major Mackworth adds: "Why the natives of India should possess such powers of resistance to sepsis is a point for physiologists to decide." But, for himself, he says he cannot help thinking that the excessive amounts of meat eaten by English troops has something to do with it. Of course, the majority of modern physiologists would agree with this view.

War and the Channel Tunnel.

The probability in the near future regarding the fruition of the scheme of the Channel Tunnel is becoming evident. Recently, Mr. Arthur Fell, the Chairman of the committee of M. P.'s which has advocated a Channel tunnel for a long time, stated that the war had made the building of the tunnel certain, and that, after the war, the supporters of the tunnel would press the matter forward at once. The old tunnel project came to an end in the eighties owing to the opposition of the military authorities. Shortly, before the war the Prime Minister announced that the Committee on Imperial Defence were going into the matter, but naturally nothing more has been heard about it. The alliance with France has made all the difference to the military opposition, based on the fear of invasion. The submarine war on commerce has brought home to everyone the importance of having an alternative source of food supplies. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle called a Channel tunnel "a cheap and complete insurance against starvation." It will be interesting to watch the working of the new ideas upon this ancient proposal.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SERETH CROSSED IN BUKHOVINA.

HINDENBURG'S FORCES DEFEATED.

ITALIAN ADVANCE CONTINUES.

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAID ON EL ARISH.

In Bukhovina the Russians have crossed the Sereth in pursuit of the enemy.

A series of furious engagements took place along the Stokhod and certain villages changed hands repeatedly.

Between the 4th June and 17th June, General Brussiloff's armies captured 172,484 prisoners, 198 guns and 550 machine-guns.

It is reported that General Hindenburg's forces have been sanguinarily defeated south of Smorgon..

It is officially announced that on June 19th eleven British aeroplanes bombed the enemy aerodrome, camps and troops at El Arish, effecting considerable damage.

The Italians continued the difficult advance north of the Frenzela valley.

The French have shattered the assaults of the Germans who lost heavily, on both the banks of the Meuse.

General Haig reports a quiet day.

General Smuts reports from East Africa that the enemy are continuing to retreat towards the central railway.

General Maxwell in his despatches on the operations in Egypt pays a special tribute to the ceaseless vigilance of the Indian Expeditionary Force in guarding the hundred miles of the canal front throughout the summer.

Sepoy Chatta Singh of the 9th Bhopal Infantry has been awarded the Victoria Cross.

Mr. Asquith's motion that a memorial be erected to Lord Kitchener, has been adopted.

The Greek Cabinet has resigned and the King has summoned M. Zaimis, who is reported to be friendly to the Allies.

The Kaiser has pardoned Private Lonsdale, who was sentenced to death for an alleged assault on a German officer at Doeberitz Camp.

BOMBAY ELECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, June 22.

The news of the election of Mr. Wacha and Mr. Jinnah by Bombay to the Imperial Council has given great satisfaction here. Leaders here were anxiously awaiting the news of the election, particularly of Mr. Wacha.

RUSSIANS CROSS THE SERETH.

172,484 PRISONERS IN A FORTNIGHT.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN BUKHOVINA.

THE SERETH CROSSED.

FURIOUS ENGAGEMENTS ALONG THE SOKHOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 21.

The communiqué describes a series of furious engagements along the Stokhod, north-westward and westward of Lutzy, and massed German attacks. Certain villages changed hands repeatedly. Some remained finally in the hands of the Germans and others with the Russians, who took five hundred prisoners and fifteen machine-guns.

In Bukhovina we crossed the Sereth in pursuit of the enemy. Between the 4th June and 17th June, General Brussiloff's armies captured 172,484 prisoners, 198 guns, 550 machine-guns, 189 trench pieces and huge quantities of material.

The enemy took the offensive last night south of Smorgon and penetrated trenches in one sector, but they were counter-attacked and expelled. Other attacks in this region were repulsed by fire or bayonet.

In the Revanduza district our young troops routed a large band of Kurds who left a large number of killed. In the direction of Bagdad, a *coup de main* by Cossacks ousted the Turks from the region of Kolayshakin.

IMPROVISED CAVALRY.

DASHING FEAT BY RUSSIAN HORSE ARTILLERY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, June 21.

The dashing work of horse artillery mentioned in a recent communiqué was performed at Zalestchiki, when the enemy had been driven out of their positions and were fleeing in disorder.

As no cavalry was available the Russian battery commander despatched sixty mounted gunners, forty of whom sabred the retreating infantry and captured one hundred and fifty and the remaining twenty swooped down on the fleeing Austrian battery.

The latter offered a stout defence with revolvers and carbines and their commander had been killed and the horses, riders and gun-teams wiped out before the battery surrendered. Only three Russians were killed.

SANGUINARY FIGHTING IN THE NORTH.

HINDENBURG'S FORCES DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 21.

It is reported that General Hindenburg's forces have been sanguinarily defeated south of Smorgon.

The Russians are violently bombarding important sectors on General Hindenburg's front on the Dvina.

SUCCESSES IN EAST AFRICA.

GERMAN RETREAT CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.

General Smuts reports that we have occupied Handeni south of Wilhelmstal. The enemy are continuing to retreat towards the central railway.

Brigadier-General Northey has occupied Alttangenburg on Lake Nyassa. The enemy have retired in a north-easterly direction.

The Belgians now hold the line between the head of Lake Tanganyika and the south-western extremity of Lake Victoria.

ITALIAN ADVANCE CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.

The Italian communiqué says three enemy night attacks south-west of Asiago were repulsed with heavy loss. We continued the difficult advance north of the Frenzela Valley and frequent enemy counter-attacks were repulsed.

AN AEROPLANE SHOT DOWN BY A BRITISH SUBMARINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

According to "Svenska Dageblat" a British submarine fought two aeroplanes in the Kattegat. It shot down one.

AIR ATTACK ON EL ARISH.

AERODROME AND CAMPS BOMBED.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE DONE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.

It is officially announced that on the 19th instant eleven of our aeroplanes bombed the enemy aerodrome camps and troops at El Arish.

We destroyed two aeroplanes on the ground, killing the pilot and observer and mechanics. One aeroplane which was about to fly was burned

We damaged hangars and probably at least five other aeroplanes were destroyed. We lost three aeroplanes but all the pilots were saved.

VERDUN FRONT.

GERMAN ASSAULTS SHATTERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 22.

Last night's communiqué said:—Left of the Meuse our fire completely stopped a German attack on the trenches we captured on the 15th instant on the southern slopes of Mort Homme.

The Germans on the right of the Meuse after a bombardment with heavy guns all day in the region of Hill 320, Chapitre Wood and Fumin-le-Chenois attacked west and south of Vaux Fort. Our artillery and machineguns twice shattered the assaults of the enemy who lost heavily.

GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 21.

This afternoon's communiqué says there was artillery activity on both sides of the Meuse. After exploding two mines the Germans attacked Hill 108, north-west of Rheims, but were repulsed.

QUIET DAY ON BRITISH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.

General Haig to-night reports that the day has been very quiet apart from intermittent shelling and mining activity.

"WE MUST DEFEAT GERMANY IN THE FIELD."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 22.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The military correspondent of "The Times", recognising that despite the paucity of reserves the German military machine is intact, argues that victory through starvation is insufficient. We must defeat Germany in the field. Conditions are favourable, it remains for generalship and hard fighting to take advantage thereof.

GERMAN STAFF CONSIDER ABANDONMENT OF VERDUN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

A Swiss despatch to "Agencia Lubera", says that the German General Staff, the Kaiser presiding, sat specially to consider the abandonment of Verdun in favour of a concentration against Russia. It was agreed that the German forces in the East were insufficient.

GERMAN CHAMPION FLIER KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 21.

The German papers announce that the champion flier Immelmann has been killed by a fall in an aeroplane on the Western front.

INDIAN SEPOY GETS VICTORIA CROSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.

Victoria Crosses have been awarded to Captain J. A. Sinton Medicals, and Sepoy Chatta Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

DUTCH STEAMER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.

The Dutch steamer Otistarda has been sunk.

MEMORIAL TO LORD KITCHENER.

MR. ASQUITH'S MOTION ADOPTED.

TRIBUTE TO HIS SLEEPLESS ENERGY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.

Moving in the House of Commons that a memorial be erected to Lord Kitchener Mr. Asquith paid a tribute to Lord Kitchener's work in association with Lord Cromer in the emancipation and regeneration of Egypt, in the reorganisation of the armies of India and in his sleepless energy, rare resources and masterful personality in the present war.

Mr. Bonar Law seconded the motion.

Mr. Wardle emphasised the mutual confidence between Lord Kitchener and the Labour party.

The motion was adopted.

GERMAN NAVAL LOSSES.

NOVEL METHOD TO CONCEAL THE TRUTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Express" states the survivors of the German dreadnoughts either sunk or irretrievably damaged in the fleet action, have been given soldier's uniforms and sent to the trenches to prevent them telling their families what really happened. Some of the men have been captured and have explained the procedure.

GREEK CABINET RESIGNS.

M. ZAIMIS TO FORM NEW MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, June 21.

The newspaper "Neon Asty" announces the resignation of M. Skouloudis and says that that of the Cabinet will probably be announced to-day.

It is said that the King has summoned M. Zaimis, but rumours are conflicting.

LATER.

The Cabinet has resigned and the King has summoned M. Zaimis.

It is understood that no member of the Skouloudis Cabinet will be included in that of M. Zaimis.

The latter is reputed to be friendly to the Allies. He has been three times Premier and ably reorganised the affairs of the National Bank of Greece.

NO MORE SURPRISES.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE'S EFFECTIVE MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 21.

The newspapers consider that the resolutions passed at the Economic Conference, if they are acted upon, will provide an effective reply to the enemy's plan of the economic confederation of Central Europe.

M. Clementel emphasises that the Allies must not be surprised by peace as they were by war.

DOEBERITZ CAMP AFFAIR.

KAISER PARDONS PRIVATE LONSDALE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, June 21.

The Kaiser has pardoned Private Lonsdale who was condemned to death for insulting an officer at Doeberitz Camp.

AMERICO-MEXICAN FIGHTING

BOTH SIDES SUSTAIN HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

EL PASO, June 22.

It is reported that the American cavalry has clashed with the Carranzists at Carrizal and that both sides sustained heavy casualties.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 22.

The following names of British officers appear in the 127th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED.

Capt. R. Macfarlane, Black Watch, (Royal Highlanders).

CORRECTION.

Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded. Lieut. L. H. May, I.A.R.O.

INDIAN TROOPS IN EGYPT.

CEASELESS VIGILANCE IN CANAL ZONE.

GEN. MAXWELL'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 21.

The "Gazette" publishes the despatches from General Maxwell on the operations in Egypt.

The despatches mention a large number of the members of the Indian Army and pay a special tribute to the ceaseless vigilance of the Indian Expeditionary Force "E" under Major-General Wilson, ably assisted by Brigadier Bingley in guarding the hundred miles of the Canal front throughout the summer.

General Maxwell mentions that on the 23rd November 1915, a squadron of the Mysore Lancers routed a Turkish force and killed a Bedouin leader who was responsible for most of the raids on the Canal. Thereafter the raids entirely ceased.

General Maxwell also pays a tribute to the invincible dash and resolution of the Fifteenth Sikhs in the Western frontier operations and the assistance given by the Navy under Vice-Admiral Peirse.

TURKISH ATROCITIES IN ARMENIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

An article in the "Journal" from Erzerum says that of the two million Armenians four-fifths were murdered by the order of the Government.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 21.

The "Nieuwsvanden dag" states that the steamer Prinses Juliana which is sailing for the East Indies to-day will resume the Suez route.

JAPANESE SQUADRON VISITS AUSTRALIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, June 21..

A Japanese squadron has arrived here. It received a warm welcome. Entertainments for officers and men have been arranged.

REDUCTION OF DUTY ON COCOA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 21.

In the Commons this afternoon, Mr. McKenna announced a reduction from to-day of duties on cocoa and coffee from 6 pence to 4½ pence per pound, thus rendering the duties more fairly proportionate to that on tea.

HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 22.

The "New India" announces that a "Home Rule" office is shortly to be opened in Madras. Mr. G. S. Arundale of the Central Hindu College, who has recently returned from England, has been appointed the organising secretary. The object and programme of the immediate work is published.

VICEROY'S WAR SUMMARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 22.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 21st June says:—

The Russian attempt to reach Kovel is at a critical stage. Strong German forces have been rushed up to help the Austrians and a great battle is taking place. The enemy are making furious counter-attacks which the Russians have repulsed. The Austrian centre on the Strypa still holds firm. On the extreme left wing the Russians continue to make progress. They are closely pursuing the defeated Austrians and have reached points 20 miles west of Czernowitz and 15 miles south on the line of the Sereth.

General Smuts' despatch, dated A 30, is published. He says that the troops, British, South African, Indian and African all have worked with zeal and single-minded devotion to duty beyond all praise. The shortage of transport and rations, long marches in the hot sun, and occasional drenching rains, all these hardships were endured with unfailing cheerfulness and the chance of dealing a blow at the enemy seemed the only recompense required.

IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

THE GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

A VICTORY FOR PUBLIC OPINION.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 21.

The proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council which began and finished today, will remain memorable in the history of the slow growth of representative institutions in this country. It was a full-dress meeting of the Council and its outstanding feature was the defeat of the Government by an overwhelming majority on one of the most retrograde measures introduced in the Council in recent times—a measure calculated to give a serious blow to the orderly development of local self-government in this Presidency. The result of today's proceedings naturally reminds one of the defeat sustained by the Government on a resolution in the Council in March last regarding the enhancement of fees in Government high schools. The quick succession in which these two defeats have come, is highly significant. It is an indication—the purport of which is unmistakable—that the policy of the Government of Bombay regarding the two most pressing questions of the day, namely, the spread of education and the evolution of representative institutions, has aroused a feeling of grave apprehension in the minds of the public. The importance of the remarkable result of the division in the Council can best be judged from the fact that a similar result in the Commons would have brought about the resignation of the Government in power. Here, however, the Government are invulnerable to all such manifestations of popular sentiments and feelings.

But apart from this, the division in which the Government found itself supported by 19 votes,—including four votes of the members of the Executive Council and all the official votes,—against 28 non-official votes, carries with it at once a proof of the strength of the popular feeling against the unconstitutional attempt to tamper with the integrity of the Corporation of Bombay and a moral. That moral is for the Government to bear in mind, and it is, that, though they have infinite temptations to treat the sentiments of the people with contemptuous indifference they can do so only at the inevitable risk of losing their confidence. The incident of to-day is also not without a lesson to Lord Willingdon who is interested in the advancement of local self-government: and it is that if he is in earnest to adopt measures with a view to further this advance, he must acquaint himself with the trend of the feelings of the people on the subject by consulting more and more their representatives and by depending less and less on, or giving way less to, the advice of his official counsellors. If the outspoken and candid criticisms of non-official members, jealous for the hard-won rights of the people in to-day's meeting, have not convinced him of this, nothing else can.

FEATURES OF THE DISCUSSION.

The contentious provisions in the Municipal Act Amendment Bill discussed to-day and referred to the Select Committee have already been fully thrashed out in the editorial columns of this journal and by Mr. Setalvad in his letter. Attempts were made on behalf of the Government to meet the arguments advanced in this journal and by non-official members of the Council, but no case was made out in favour of any one of these in spite of the fact that in Mr. Curtis and Mr. Cadell, the Government possessed spokesmen and apologists gifted with eloquent facility for debate. That the formidable array of facts and figures marshalled by these two rhetoricians failed to carry conviction to the minds of the majority—especially with regard to the most important proposal providing that the Municipal Commissioner should be nominated to the Council,—proved conclusively the speciousness of their pleas. The fate which overtook this proposal would as surely have been that of the other two proposals,—namely, that the Municipal Commissioner should be empowered to attend the meetings of the Schools Committee and that the Health Officer may accept, if the Corporation think fit, any other appointment having for its object the promotion of public health,—but for special circumstances wholly extraneous to the merits of the question. In the first instance, Mr. Wacha wisely asked the Government to pass the Bill shorn of all its contentious clauses and to postpone consideration of these until the Corporation and the public had fully discussed them. That advice was overlooked with disastrous results to the Government, as far as the nomination of the Commissioner to the Council went. This naturally roused apprehensions in the minds of the members of the Government that another disaster of the same character would be intolerable. Hence when the amendment moved by Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas regarding the omission of the clause from the Bill enabling the Health Officer to accept any other appointment had been strongly supported by non-official members, and there was a plain and unmistakable indication, that, if pressed to a division, it would be accepted, his Excellency rose and asked Mr. Lalubhai in a tone that appeared to amount to a personal request to withdraw it—not because his Excellency produced any more cogent reasons against it than those already advanced by the official speakers and torn to pieces, but purely because his Excellency thought there was no substance in the amendment. The astounding plea of his Excellency that under these circumstances it would be "a waste of time" to proceed to a division does not need any remark.

As regards the suggestion that the Commissioner should be empowered to attend the meetings of the Schools Committee in the same manner as those of the Standing

(Continued on page 8.)

CALCUTTA TURF CLUB CASE.

A BOOKMAKER'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 22.

The hearing of the Turf Club case was resumed to-day before Mr. Justice Chaudhuri.

Mr. Russell Austin Pymm, a bookmaker was examined on behalf of the plaintiff Nogendra Nath Dey. He said: I hold a license from the Turf Club and bet at the races. I am well versed in racing. Several owners who have their horses trained in the same stable enter for the same race. Owners back other horses sometimes. As a rule they back where the stable money goes. Frequently they back their own horse for small money and others for long odds. I have been writing sporting notes for different papers. I have known the plaintiff for three years. I paid him Rs. 50 a month for the racing season, subsequently Rs. 40 a month. He used to give me what is known as "work on the track" that is information as to what race horses on the course were doing their speed and timings. He also used to give me selections for races. Some of his selections were very good. They had quite a reputation. On my return from the Darjeeling meeting about the end of October I saw the notice in the Racing Calendar. I had to get another man after that. The notice conveyed to me that the plaintiff had been found guilty of some misconduct in connection with the Turf I advised the plaintiff not to go to law but to trust to the clemency of the Stewards.

Cross-examined by Sir S. P. Sinha witness said:—I have seen innumerable cases of people being warned off. Notices warning off people are regularly published in the Racing Calendar. Swarms of undesirables attend every meeting. The Turf Club on this side of India and the Western India Turf Club on the other side of India are accustomed to work together for the purpose of keeping racing clean. These rules are necessary to keep racing clean. Notices regarding bribing and communicating with jockeys and riding boys have been published for years. Every issue of the Racing Calendar contains those notices. Unfortunately such malpractices are not uncommon. Jockeys and riding boys can give certain amount of information but a jockey's tip is probably the worst in the world. Jockey and riding boys have information to give which would be extremely useful to dishonest people. Nogendra (plaintiff) told me that the Stewards had charged him with giving a bicycle to Budhu as a present in order to obtain information from him. He told me the charge was an infamous one. I had no reason to disbelieve him at that time. I had lost some confidence in him and that was about the running of Bohemia. The Stewards held an enquiry about Bohemia. After that enquiry there were rumours about Nogendra but not against him. Rumours were about his having got inside information as regards Bohemia. Valuable information had leaked out. Nogendra possessed that information which had leaked out. I found him drawing money on the winner, although I had not given that tip. On two or three occasions I taxed him as to how it was that he was backing horses other than those selected by us. He only laughed. I cannot say he was using private information because I did not know. I thought it was a very curious circumstance that he should tell me to tip one horse and back another himself. It was a sort of deceiving.

LATER.

At the further hearing of the Turf Club case Jamman, a bearer, who accompanied the riding boy, Budhu to the plaintiff's house, deposed to the purchase of the bicycle by Budhu from the plaintiff.

Sarode Prosad Das, storekeeper, Russa Engineering Works. said he used to take tips from the plaintiff and used to pay one-fourth of his winnings which amounted to Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 a year.

Monmotho Nath Ganguli, a sporting reporter, said he discussed racing matters with the plaintiff. The notice in the Racing Calendar conveyed to him that the plaintiff had been guilty of improper conduct and warned off the turf.

The plaintiff recalled, said he had amended the plaint by adding a claim for damages. He assessed the damages for being deprived of commission, loss of his own earnings and loss of the pleasure he used to derive from racing.

Cross-examined the plaintiff said he could not assess in figures the damage for the loss of pleasure. Rupees two thousand might be for the loss of pleasure.

Official and Personal.

Sir James Meston will probably pay a visit to Simla early in July.

His Grace the Archbishop of Calcutta has gone to Ceylon for a lengthy tour in the island.

Mr. R. P. Barrow, I.C.S., and Mr. J. E. Husbands, I.C.S., have been permitted to resign His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 15th May, 1916, and 8th July, 1916 respectively.

The appointment of Dr. D. A. De Monte as President of the Municipality of Bandra vice Mr. B. W. Kissun, I.C.S., resigned is gazetted.

Mr. J. B. Petit, who was the only candidate for the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, has been declared duly elected a Trustee of the Parsi Punchayat Funds.

The fourth engineer of the S. S. City of Exeter while bathing on the back beach at Manora (Karachi) was drowned.

Her Highness the Maharani Saheb of Panna, the daughter of the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar has sent a good number of copies of her publication, Lady Hardinge of Penshurst, as a tribute to her memory to several English schools at Simla, Poona, Allahabad, Bombay etc., for being given away as prizes to derserving students.

FANCY DRESS GROUP AT PANCHGANI.

Photo by D. Japheth.

THIS GROUP WAS TAKEN AT A CONCERT AT THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, PANCHGANI, IN AID OF THE WAR FUND.

IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

(Continued from page 7.)

Committee, the discussion,—though it revealed support on the part of some of the non-official members from the mofussil,—due wholly to their inexcusable ignorance of the fact, emphasised by Mr. Wacha, that the constitution of the Committee was of a very exceptional character, and, as such, differed from that of similar committees in the mofussil municipalities,—clearly showed that the sense of the majority of the Council was against it and that, as Mr. Hidayatullah remarked, no case was made out in support of it. But it seemed as if having won one important constitutional victory and having entered their emphatic protest, the non-official members were willing to spare the Government and thereby to induce them to see the error of their ways of their own accord.

HONOURS OF THE DEBATE.

The honours of the debate were pretty evenly divided among the principal speakers. Mr. Wacha, as might have been expected, made a vigorous speech. Sir Dinshah Petit was lucid and convincing; the points made by Mr. Manmohandas Ramji were forcible though they lacked adequate expression; Mr. Lalubhai's speech was brief but to the point; Mr. Desai's maiden effort was specially remarkable alike for the attractiveness of delivery and the clarity of view. On the official side Mr. Curtis and Mr. Cadell as speakers were creditable. The former presented the Bill in a speech which contained the stock arguments that might have been expected. Mr. Sethna, who threw in his lot with the Government, spoke as though he were the master of all he surveyed, but how strangely his speech lacked logical coherence as to the essential points involved will be apparent from the following:—"If it is competent for the Corporation to suggest to Government amendments to the Act," he said, "it is equally competent for the Government to make what suggestions they honestly believe, are in the best interests of the Corporation." True, but the point which Mr. Sethna conveniently overlooked is that, not only was the proposal forced upon the Corporation in a most underhand manner, but that, having been rejected by the Corporation, it was embodied in the Bill against all constitutional precedents. Well might Mr. Wacha declare, if the Government were on their own initiative to introduce such bills, he did not know where they would be. And, having regard to the fact that the constitution of the Corporation was recognized,—alike by Government and the people,—to be a model one, any tampering with it would be, he added, a disaster to local self-government not only in the Bombay Presidency, but in the whole of India. Mr. Manmohandas and Mr. Parekh enforced Mr. Wacha's contentions.

THE LAMB IN WOLF'S CLOTHING.

And Mr. Desai went to the root of the matter by calling the Bill "an innocent looking little Bill involving important constitutional changes," and pointing out that if it was referred to the Select Committee it would mean the acceptance of the new principle involved. Sir Dinshaw Petit destroyed all the arguments for the contentious proposals bit by bit with a reasoning, the logic of which was unassailable. Mr. Lalubhai confining himself to the fourth clause of the Bill, put the case against it forcibly by pointing out that the Health Officer's acceptance of any other appointment apart from the question of time involved, would be highly unfair to all parties—to the Health Officer as much as to the Corporation, to the Government as much as to the students. Mr. Paranjpye reminded the Council of the wholesome truth oft forgotten, that an excellent practical man was one thing and an excellent theoretical man was another—in any profession. Mr. Cadell replied at length on all the three proposals. The basic objection of Mr. Wacha that the proposal regarding the presence of the Commissioner at the meetings of the Schools Committee was thrust upon the Corporation in a highly unconstitutional manner remained unanswered. As regards the suggestion that the Commissioner should be a member of the Council, the governing motive of it was that the advice of the Commissioner would be valuable. At this point a flood of light was thrown by the naive admission of Mr. Cadell that during the six years of his tenure of office, he was called by the Select Committee of the Council only twice,—though important measures of municipal legislation were undertaken during the period. It shows, in the first instance, that given a capable elected representative of the Corporaion the necessity for of the advice of the Commissioner is not imperative, and, secondly, that whenever his advice is necessary, it is called for. Again, Mr. Cadell seemed triumphant when he pointed out that while the Chairman of the Port Trust sat on the Select Committee dealing with municipal matters the Municipal Commissioner was debarred from doing so. The gratuitous assumption underlying this pathetic outburst was that the representative of the Corporation in the Council did not sit in the Select Committee to watch its interests.

GOVERNMENT BY PERMANENT OFFICIALS.

The insistence on the necessity of having executive officers in the Council obviously overlooks the all-important fact that the Council is a legislative body which makes laws, discusses and formulates principles and however capable a municipal commissioner may be, and however greatly conversant with the technicalities of administration, he is after all an executive officer. And this leads one to the larger question which cuts at the root of the existing constitution of our Legislative Councils. It is enough to say that in England and other Western countries any suggestion that permanent officials should sit in, much less dominate, legislative assemblies, would be laughed out of court. But the constitution of our legislative bodies, it will be said, is quite different. True, that is exactly the reason why it should undergo a radical overhauling.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

Who has been elected to the Imperial Legislative Council by the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council.

In the Resident's Court, Bangalore, a civil matter involving a medical practitioner's claim for professional services reached its final stage on Saturday, in which Captain J. Brown, I.S.M.D., retired, sued Mrs. A. Lee and her son Mr. F. Lee in the District Judge's Court for recovery of Rs. 332, being the medical charges. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for Rs. 300 and costs and further interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the date of payment.

Mr. W. A. Smyth, Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing, has been placed on special duty in connection with the arrangements for the Viceroy's visit to Burma.

LOCAL BOARDS IN THE PRESIDENCY

GOVERNMENT REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATION.

The following Government Resolution reviewing the reports from the Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners of Divisions on the administration of Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1914-15 has been issued:—

During the year under review, the number of district local boards remained the same as in the preceding year, viz., 26, while that of the taluka local boards decreased by one, being 215 against 216 last year. The decrease is due to the conversion of the Jamkhed taluka of the Ahmednagar district into a mahal from the 1st April, 1914.

In the Northern Division the elective franchise was extended to the local boards in the Panch Mahals district with effect from the 14th April, 1915. The Kaira Municipality, which had been suspended, had its franchise restored, and it again elected one member for the Taluka Local Board, Mehmadabad. This involved a corresponding increase of one in the number of nominated members. In the Southern Division, the number of *ex-officio* members of the District Local Board, Belgaum, was one more than in the previous year, while the number of members of the District Local Board, Bijapur, on the other hand, was reduced by two, as the Bagalkot Municipality lost the privilege of returning a member on account of a decline in its population and as the number of nominated members was also reduced by one. In Sind, the District Local Board of Larkana had two members more than last year, in consequence of the creation of the Mirokhan taluka. Arrangements have been made for extending the elective system to the Jamesabad, Umarkot, Khipro, Sanghar and Pithoro talukas of the Thar and Parkar district. The only other areas where the elective franchise is not in force are the desert talukas of the Thar and Parkar district and the talukas of the Upper Sind Frontier. These areas are very backward and are not yet ripe for a change of system.

The aggregate income of the boards rose by Rs. 83,000 to Rs. 82,11,000.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

The aggregate expenditure of the boards advanced by Rs. 6,03,000 to Rs. 84,42,000.

The expenditure under education advanced considerably by Rs. 3,88,000 to Rs. 36,03,000. The increase was shared by all the divisions of the presidency, including Sind, and is attributable to the additional sums devoted to the improvement in the pay of teachers in local board schools, the opening of new local board schools, the entertainment of additional teachers for undermanned schools and grants for equipment and gymnasia.

The history of the boards throughout the year has been uneventful, and there were no important changes in their methods of work. The administraion appears on the whole to have been reasonably efficient, but it cannot be claimed for the boards that they have advanced far in the direction of local self-government. The Governor in Council does not propose to discuss this question in the present resolution. He appointed last year a committee to enquire into he working of the existing boards and to suggest means by which they might be developed into efficient instruments of local self-government. The Committee's report and the preliminary orders of Governemnt on it have already been published for general information.

The Akal Gaukashta Nivarana Sabha of Bhatinda, acknowledges the receipt of Rs. 4,035 subscribed by various associations and gentlemen from Bombay towards their Rajputana famine relief fund.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY SCHEME

DR. MACKICHAN'S VIEWS.

Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, writes with general approval about the proposed Mysore University Scheme in the ensuing number of the "Mysore Economic Journal."

In the course of his article Dr. Mackinchan refers to one of the distinguishing features of the Mysore University, namely, the addition of another year to the curriculum of certain selected high schools and says that, that merits the highest commendation. Dr. Mackichan writes:—"Here the authors of the draft scheme have gone to the very root of the University problem. There can be little doubt that one of the main reasons why our Indian Universities have not been able to produce on any large scale that type of scholarship and culture that is associated with the highest forms of University education is that the material on which they work is inadequately prepared. Students enter the University at an age at which they should still be under the discipline of the school. The indequacy of their preparation is all the more manifest when it is remembered that they are expected to imbibe raw culture through the medium of a foreign tongue. Hitherto University reform has concerned itself mainly with the superstructure and has neglected the foundation. What we need in India is high schools of a type that are seen in all countries in which University education has achieved its best results. All India will regard with the keenest interest and expectation the experiment which Mysore proposes to make. I am persuaded that Mysore is about to take a step which will have far-reaching results, and I trust that it will lead to the evolution of a new type of high school throughout India. I could have wished Mysore had gone a step further and had resolved to make this real matriculation the starting point of a full University course. It may be that the exigencies of the present situation make it difficult for Mysore thus to detach itself from the rest of the Indian Universities, but I fervently hope when the time of transition is over, the University of Mysore may be strong enough to raise its standard in such a way as will secure for it the full advantage of these improved conditions."

Dr. Mackichan adds that the project now before the Mysore Government is one which ought to have the sympathy of all who desire the welfare of this country so far as it is bound up with the higher education of its people.

TROUBLESOME INTERNED FEMALE ENEMY ALIEN.

REPEATED DISOBEDIENCE AND BREAKING OF GLASSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

Yesterday Mr. Crosse, Deputy Magistrate of Darjeeling, tried Mrs. Herrekolol who is interned at Kalapahar, for alleged repeated disobedience in May and June of orders of the supervising officer, and for disorderly conduct. The accused admitted having broken the glasses of the house wherein she was interned, but intimated it was under an attack of neuralgia. The Court convicted her under War Ordinance 3 of 1914 and taking a lenient view sentenced her to one week's simple imprisonment.

RAILWAY ZOOLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I agree with your correspondent "Timely Warning" that the special census which the Railway Board is holding to ascertain whether there is overcrowding in trains will result in whitewashing itself and the companies, the Board itself being a co-accused.

But I am sorry I cannot approve of "Timely Warning's" suggestion that an independent committee should be appointed to look into the whole question of overcrowding. The committee may find the companies and the Railway Board guilty and may make a lot of ideal suggestions. But it will rest with the companies to give effect to them. Experience has taught us to expect that the recommendations will be ignored by the companies. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the Government should take over the management of all the railways.

The railways have already been nationalised and there is no reason why the management thereof should be left in the hands of foreign companies. The Government has been managing some of the lines very successfully and there is no reason to doubt that they will be able to manage the other lines with equal satisfaction. When the Government manage all the railways, then alone will railway zoolum come to an end. The Indian taxpayer also will be relieved to an appreciable extent.

Another great gain to the Government will be that the frightful amount of unrest created and fostered by the tyrannical methods of the companies will disappear.

Again, at present the tariffs of the various railways are not harmonious and are detrimental to Indian industries and commerce. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla once remarked in the Imperial Council that the tariffs were more suited to foreign trade. When the Government manage all the railways these anomalies will be swept off and the Government will be able to carry out its policy of fostering Indian industries and trade.

The Indian railway companies have neither a body to be kicked nor a soul to be saved. Gold is their god, and that god requires its worshippers to drown humanity, to hang law and to stab justice. The Indian nation must assert itself against its oppressors and exploiters by transferring the management of all its railways to the State.—Yours, etc.,

A MAHOMEDAN.

June 19, 1916.

THE FUTURE IN INDIA.

MR. S. K. RATCLIFFE'S VIEWS.

An Indian afternoon was arranged on May 21 at the Browning Settlement, Walworth, S.E., by the veteran Warden, Mr. F. Herbert Stead. Indian music was provided by Mr. Ina - Khan, and a short address was delivered by Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe on "India in the World Crisis."

We thought with pride, Mr. Ratcliffe said, of the great outpouring of the Empire, during the war, and everything that had happened since the summer of 1914 had made all thoughtful people ask themselves much more seriously than of old what was to be the future of the imperial system. That system was not a unity, but, roughly speaking, a duality, the self-governing dominions providing an altogether different set of problems from those confronting us in India. On all hands it was said that the experiences of the war could not leave the relations between England and India unchanged. By common consent there would have to be readjustment. India had long been demanding a greater share of responsibility in the control of her own affairs, and it was perhaps not too much to say that men of all parties were now agreed that it must be conceded, after the splendid loyalty evinced by the princes, the educated classes and the masses of the people throughout the crisis. They had had lately several surveys of the state of affairs in India by men in high authority. These all alike laid stress upon the quiet of the country and the encouraging results of Lord Hardinge's liberal rule, which were undeniable. But it ought not to be overlooked that, since the Morley period, liberal direction from above had gone along with increasing severity on the part of the Executive, so that freedom of speech and action was now reduced to a minimum. Such restriction was admitted to be inevitable in wartime, as the British public itself had learned; but in India the restrictions had been imposed in time of peace; and in the near future the authorities would have to distinguish between those measures that were necessary and salutary in wartime and those which for the public health ought to be relaxed when normal conditions were restored. The recent history of the Empire had contained two impressive lessons. South Africa was a great example and Ireland a grave warning. The Government of India ought to profit by both of them. One thing was beyond all question. If England treated India justly and generously, her reward would be overwhelming.

MARRIAGE OF LORD HAWKE.

WELL-KNOWN CRICKETERS PRESENT.

Lord Hawke, the famous Yorkshire cricketer, was married on June 1, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, to Mrs. Arthur Cross. There was a large gathering outside and inside the church, the cricket world being strongly represented. Among well-known players present were Captain P. F. Warner, Captain H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, Captain Weigall, the Hon. R. H. Lyttelton, Mr. F. E. Lacey, Mr. O. R. Borrodaile, Mr. John Shuter, Mr. C. I. Thornton, and others present included Lady Harris, Lady Plumer, Lord and Lady George Nevill, Sir Henry and Lady Baxter-Ironside, Sir Home Gordon, the Hon. Mrs. F. S. Jackson, the Marchioness of Tweeddale, Lord Blyth, General and Mrs. Wallington. When Lord Hawke arrived he was given a hearty greeting by the crowd.

The bride wore a dress of pale grey taffetas and a grey picture hat with osprey. She was accompanied by her little daughter, Miss Marjorie Cross, and given away by her brother-in-law, Captain Fraser, D.S.O.

The best man was Colonel Charles Heseltine, and the officiating clergy the Rev. C. D. Atkinson, vicar of Wighill, Yorkshire, and Prebendary Boyd, vicar of St. Paul's. The honeymoon will be spent in Gloucestershire.

PROFESSORS AS EXAMINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your leaderette in to-day's paper regarding the appointment of College Professors to examine candidates in Matriculation and School Final Examination is very interesting, and I hope the University Syndicate and the Director of Public Instruction will take it seriously. There is certainly no reason why College Professors, who are not at all in touch with what is going on in the high schools and their ever changing curriculum, should be given preference to more experienced head masters in the selection of examiners for the two above-named examinations.

Not only are the College Professors selected as examiners but they are very often overloaded with many examinations at a time. At least, in one instance this year one College Professor was appointed an examiner both in Matriculation as well as School Final as if some other equally good, if not better, men were not available! This was, I believe, mostly due to favouritism rather than qualification; but just think of the efficiency of the work of a man who is called upon to examine thousands of papers in a very dry subject in a short time and who has at the same time to look after his own studies and preparation for the new term of his college, and other engagements (as an examiner, for instance, in a foreign university also).

Most of the College Professors are out of date as far as high school education is concerned. A professor who passed his Matriculation some fifteen years ago, has no idea of the modern improved method of teaching and revised curriculum now adopted in the high schools of our presidency, and there is no sense in the selection of a College Professor to be an examiner either in the Matriculation or School Final Examination.—Yours, etc.,

J.

June 19, 1916.

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MR. REDMOND'S LEADERSHIP.

AN APPRECIATION.

When John Redmond, in those fateful days of the Black August of 1914, offered the Irish National Volunteers to the Government he did precisely what one who has known him since the very beginning of his political career would have expected He acted like a gentleman, says an "Irish M. P." writing in the "Daily Chronicle." He had got his Bill and he did not pause to haggle, to guard himself against a possible future perfidy. He took it that he was dealing with gentlemen.

That, I think, is the note of his character. Perhaps Parnell, in his place, would have haggled. I do not know. Speculations as to what the dead would or would not have done are always futile. Parnell, au fond, disliked and distrusted England—almost more, I think, than he loved Ireland. There was a Machiavellian strain in his greatness. He knew the great game through and through, and his first axiom would have been to distrust his opponents.

Mr. Redmond trusted them. He offered them friendship. If there had not been weary weeks of waiting while someone walked round his offer and considered it there might have been no split in the Volunteers, no Sinn Fein, and no need for alternately coaxing and scolding the Irish farmers' sons, who will not come in.

Perhaps the English hardly realised the magnitude, romantically generous, of Mr. Redmond's offer. He himself must have realised what he was up against. There was an intransigeant force among the Irish-Americans to be counted with. They were certain to be against the offer. There was very little intransigeance in Ireland till it had time to grow. In the game of politics there are moments when a rapid decision means everything. When Mr. Redmond made his offer there was no protest from Irishmen that I remember—certainly no body of protest. Day by day those who were behind him were left to chill off, while someone considered if the Irish were to be trusted or not.

LOYALTY OF THE NATIONALISTS.

However, all that is off the knees of the gods; it is done with. The Irish Rebellion is over and done with. It has made bad blood for the time, but perhaps it has made for better understanding. There has been a gain in friendship if all the old hatreds are laying. It is over like a wild dream. But where Mr. Redmond stood in August 1914 he stands now, and he has behind him the intelligent National opinion of Ireland. It must not be forgotten that his Volunteers—those of them who were not fighting abroad—stood firm. Ireland was not behind the rebellion.

Let me say that looking back on my own experience of Irish life and Irish national movements I am not so much amazed at the many who hang back as at the many who go. If I may be pardoned a personal application, I may say that I am amazed at myself that I have given two sons to the Army and that I am enthusiastic for recruiting. I have always been an Irish Nationalist, and I shall die one, I hope. But what has it made us spring instinctively to England's side when the war broke upon us? I do not think that many of us considered that the Bill had been given, and that therefore we owed England a debt. The future was too uncertain for that. We sprang to the side of England because this time England was right. Was it for anything less than this that we gave our sons?

Once before it hapened to John Redmond and to others of us that we had to make an immediate decision. It was at the time of the Parnell split. We made what I think even our opponents would admit now was the right decision. We chose the Leader. For John Redmond it was the inevitable decision, noblesse oblige! The name of Parnell has not lost its magic for us. It yet holds us together.

All my old friends and associates are sending their sons to the war. Practically all the intelligent Nationalism of the east and the south is doing the same. Of the old Parnellite band there are two Redmonds at the war; there is Andrew Kettle's son, there is John Clancy's grandson, there is Henry Harrison in the Royal Irish, his son being his company officer. John Fitz Gibbon's son is with the glorious dead; so is Colonel Nolan's nephew and her heir. "The strong farmers" of the County Dublin, who were behind Parnell, have sent their sons to the war, and are sending them. What could have been more incredible in those days than that we should yet be giving all we held dear to the English colours. The English colours! All very well for the dominant class in Ireland who have lived under the protection of England all these centuries and call those who are not so ready as they cowards. They have given generously, but that was to be expected of them. It was not to be expected of us, but we have given generously. I would have written "magnanimously," only that there is no question of magnanimity; it is a question of seeing the right and doing it. I say again that I am amazed, overwhelmed, at the greatness of the response from Nationalist Ireland.

THE LOVE FOR A GENTLEMAN.

This from men who are open to ideas—townsmen, men accustomed to talk, to think, to read, at least the newspapers, men of ideals. The women must be behind them else the men could not give their sons, or at least speed them with a pride which would not hold them back. The Connaught priests, who ought to know, say that these Western peasants, so slow to recruit, are yet on the side of the Allies. It is in the towns that all movements for and against are to be found. Sinn Fein had not reached them. It is only that their shut ears are impervious to the call. They cannot realise that they are wanted.

They say the Irish love a gentleman. Well, it is at least confirmation that their leaders—unless one counts Jim Larkin—have always been gentlemen. They are not yet a democratic people like their cousins, the French. And I think Mr. Redmond's worst enemy has never accused him of anything that was not clean-handed, which is a great deal to say of a politician, and a great deal to say of his accusers. Perhaps that was a reason for his selection when the time came for the warring sections of the party to join together.

I have known John Redmond from his debonair boyhood to this greying day, when he is weighted with the cares of a political leader and his responsibilities. He is right now as he was right when he and his brother Willie—most lovable of boys and men—came to the leadership of Mr. Parnell, and held to it though the world fell. Because he is right it is up to us to stand closely behind him, as it is up to us to see that our Irish regiments shall not call in vain. And it is up to England, when the war is over, to recognise the adhesion of a man whom none has ventured to call corruptible in the manner he would ask which would be his justification even with the malcontents.

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CHARGE AGAINST A VOLUNTEER.

FORGERY OF AN INDENT FOR STORES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 22.

The hearing of the case was resumed on Wednesday in the Town Police Court, in which a Eurasian, J. G. Cacacia, formerly a fitter in the Arkonam workshops, but latterly mobilised in Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteers and subsequently transferred to the Anglo-Indian force, was charged with having forged an indent for stores on 18th October, 1915, and thereby cheated the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co-operative Society, Royapuram. His Worship found the accused guilty and sentenced him to imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment.

TOWN-PLANNING IN INDIA.

PROFESSOR GEDDES'S VIEWS.

Professor Geddes, of University College, Dundee, has just returned to the city after a visit of seven or eight months' duration to India, where he has been engaged in town-planning schemes in the great dependency, writes the "Dundee Advertiser". Professor Geddes was in India the previous winter in connection with planning in Madras Presidency, etc., and he has consequently gained an intimate knowledge of housing problems in that vast country. There is a great deal of town-planning activity in India just now, not only in the new capital of Delhi, but also in various provinces, and the Government are calling in the aid of the most skilled experts in this important work.

In the course of an interview with an "Advertiser" representative, Professor Geddes gave a brief, but interesting account of what he had been doing during the winter. He stated that amongst other things, he had organised an exhibition in Calcutta and had prepared a report on the planning of Dacca, the capital of Eastern Bengal. There was also a scheme for a new railway town outside Calcutta with garden villages instead of the present "coolie lines," and various other improvements. He had conducted practical classes for engineers and surveyors from provincial towns.

The vast population of Bengal was largely agricultural, but industrial conditions were developing, and it is desired that the new districts and towns should be laid out to the best advantage. Bengal, he said, is the land of jute, and jute is threatening Calcutta from a town-planning point of view, as it has destroyed most of the other towns on the Hooghly. As an instance of what had been done in the past, he mentioned that one point of the High Street of a manufacturing town was crossed by 15 railway lines, one to each mill, while with a little planning one line could have served the whole lot. But interest in town-planning is beginning to show itself. The Governments are taking the matter up, and the educated natives are also taking part in it. There is an extensive business expansion going on in and around Calcutta, especially in connection with the jute trade, and the laying out of new districts is forcing itself on the attention of the authorities.

LUCKNOW AND CAWNPUR.

On leaving Bengal, Professor Geddes organised another exhibition at Nagpur, the capital of the Central Provinces. Nagpur is not a great or a fine city, but it is the seat of a Government, and is developing. Then he went to Lucknow, a city famous for its magnificence, and especially for the part it played in the Mutiny. A long line of Kings have embellished it with gorgeous palaces and public buildings, and history and the romance of war have given it a renown that will never fade away The population has dwindled since the time of the Mutiny Last October, it suffered the loss of 20,000 houses in a single night by an unparalleled rain storm, the water collecting on the flat roofs, and by its weight bursting the walls. Advantage is being taken of the disaster to adopt town-planning principles in the rebuilding of the houses, and the people are being encouraged to occupy more space than before.

Lucknow is not an industrial centre; but Cawnpore, another historic town, is very much so. It is an immense centre for the collection and distribution of cotton, grain, hides, and raw materials generally. Sir Alexander M'Robert, an Aberdonian, has great wool and cotton mills there, and is doing much for the benefit of his workpeople.

The old-fashioned houses of India, Professor Geddes explained, are very picturesque. There is much fine carving, both in wood and stone, about them. But the old handicrafts are dying out, and the people are only getting a bare subsistence under modern industrial conditions. The tragic side of the industrial age is becoming more conspicuous in Indian cities than the other side except in special cases.

Asked regarding the education scheme referred to by his Majesty the King on the occasion of the Coronation visit to India, Professor Geddes replied that there was an old system of home education in India, and he did not feel enthusiastic about the introduction of our Western system. He had not been able to enthuse over an education in mere reading, writing, and counting.

Continuing, he explained that the houses of the ordinary people in India are mud houses. Mud is not at all bad material. When it dries it makes good walls. It is cooler than brick or stone, and is very much cheaper. The most important work he has at present in hand is to sketch out plans for the new University at Benares. Three-fourths of a million sterling have been collected for it. His first advice for that great new University is to build mainly in mud, replacing it by stone or marble afterwards as funds permit. He has also been collaborating in plans for Baroda, the capital of the well-known Gaekwar. This gentleman is unpopular in some respects, but he is also a very distinguished and progressive ruler.

Professor Geddes was also in Bombay, where great expansion is at present going on. Enormous water power is got from mountains behind the town, and is being used for the generation of electricity to drive the cotton mills. The manufacture of cotton is developing very rapidly as cheaper power is brought in, so that the question of town-planning is very important there. He has to report on it next year. He has accepted an invitation to bring his town-planning exhibition to the Paris "Exposition of the City Reconstituted" this summer. Much will have to be done in France to rebuild the towns and villages destroyed by the war. This matter will raise interesting town-planning questions, and those interested in the matter are now devoting their attention to it. Ever since the Battle of the Marne the Quakers have been busy rebuilding the farms and villages between the Marne and the Aisne, and are helping the farmers to restock their farms The Quakers are doing excellent work, especially in rebuilding and restocking the farms, for every farmer provides food not only for himself, but also for other people. They are also making an object lesson in regional development which will be suggestive far beyond its present limits.

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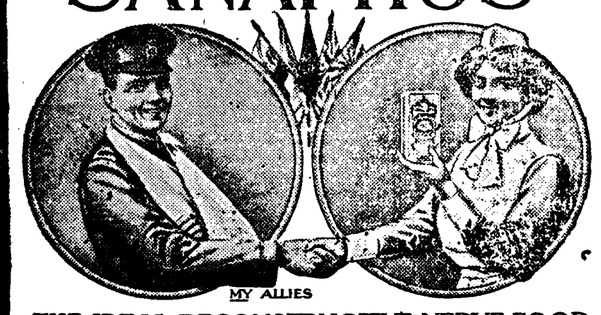

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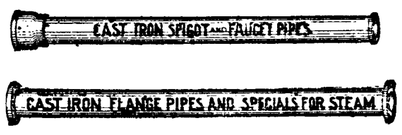

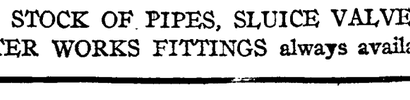

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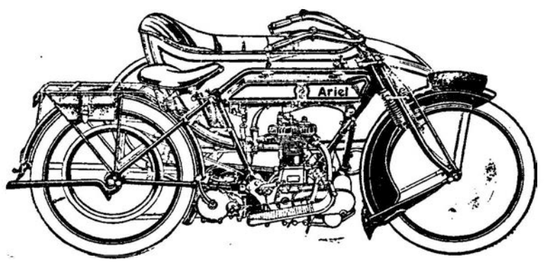

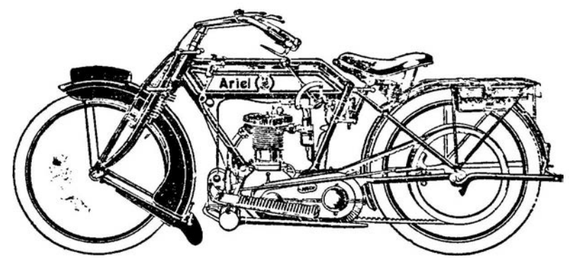

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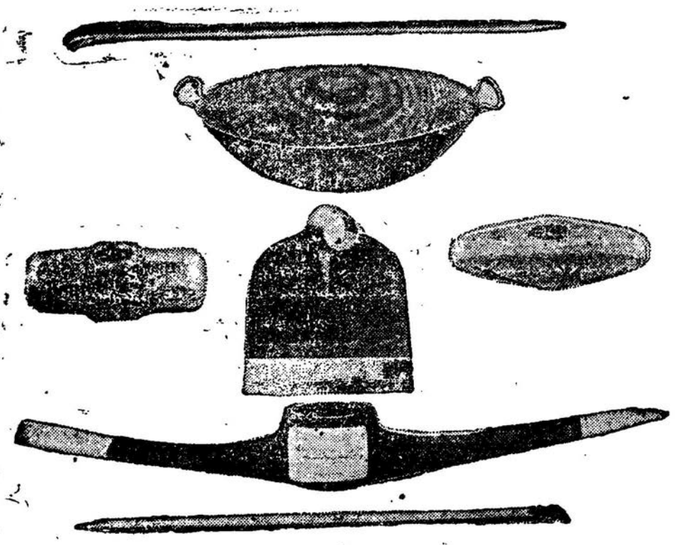

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